STANDARD OIL CO'S **TIN CAN OIL** is used by 95 per cent. of the CANNING TRADE. Why? Because it is best and cheapest, and is for sale everywhere by Tank Wagon, in Barrels or Iron Drums.

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BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1905.

The BEST QUALITY DELIVERY CANS

American Can Company.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

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C. & P. Telephones Mt. Vernon 3620, 3621, 3622.
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BALTIMORE

Quick Shipments. Best Goods.

Weekly Review

Of the Canned Goods Situation. Market Reports.
Conditions and Changes. Outlook.

The first day of September finds the weather seasonable and desirable in all respects. Of course, in this last remark we do not mean that the results are as desirable as might be hoped for. But it must be admitted that the market is improving under the disadvantageous crop conditions.

The summer temperatures are apparently being steadily lowered by very quiet gradation from high periods, but we believe the summer heat will be shown to be in general quite a number of degrees below the normal when the Weather Bureau makes up its hindsight.

In the meantime the effect of the crop conditions remain almost identically as we expressed them last week, only more so if possible, as the injurious effects upon the canners' crops have been in no regards sectional, but are national in their application.

The effect of this condition upon the staple crops, for which this is now the season, is very far reaching, and, perhaps, in no year since the business became so desseminated has it been necessary and proper for the canned goods packers to be in general communication and have control of the market at all points.

Corn is about the only great staple that can now be said to be fixed in its position and local to the holders. Tomatoes, although they have become a pack as wide as the continent, are, strange to say, affected this year as much upon the Pacific coast as they are upon the Atlantic coast, and in respect to this vegetable Calfiornia packers are now watching the Eastern horizon with intensely interested gaze, so as to know whether it will pay them to make a heavy pack of tomatoes. This is the case even in the light of the fact that they are not certain that they will get the tomatoes in large quantities. The situation, therefore, from East to West is this: Here, in the Chesapeake region, right in the city of Baltimore, the important question with brokers is, What are tomatoes worth this morning—in tin? They say, Judge, what price are you going to run tomatoes to? $1.00? And we can only answer, they are 85c. to 90c. today. And packers cannot pack them at cost price less than 80c. The California man says they can pack tomatoes out there at 70c. per

dozen at present, if the order is heavy enough, but it costs $1.00 per dozen to freight them to the East, and there is the whole situation. Ohio and Indiana and Kentucky are having a very poor result from their tomato fields. The acreage was cut in half, in the first place, because the clerk of the weather would not inform them five months in advance as to what the tomato crop would be, and so poor has been the crop results, that here at the heighth of the tomato season a reference to our Correspondence column will show they are getting only enough tomatoes to keep a factory running three days out of six. Here in Maryland the situation is so bad that the Country packers and the growers have gone to law in the matter, the packers holding growers' contracts for tomatoes at $6 per ton declining to pay $15 per ton, and they have gotten out injunctions restraining growers from disposing of the crop. But the growers are not only getting $15 per ton, but $25 per ton for them, and in these days graft is more than even honesty can stand.

The California packer, therefore, leans his head upon his hand and, after mental consultation, decides that he can stand 90c. per dozen freight, with the mental reservation that if the $1 charge is placed upon him, that he can at least cut it in half by disposing of his goods half way across the continent, and we can, therefore, expect to see large quantities sold in Chicago and St. Louis at the still advancing prices canned tomatoes are bringing. The two extremes of East and West will be competing for the mid-continent trade.

To what extent the Indiana region will be able to hold their market against the competitors is unknown, but they will not have one-half enough for their own supplies in that region, and there will be a lively market there for tomatoes in the fall and winter.

There is another great staple in canned goods which is in almost identical condition. That is peaches. California has had a better crop than she anticipated, whilst the Maryland-Delaware section has had a development exactly the opposite way. But the very weight of the call that has been made upon California for peaches will be of disadvantage to the packers because the shippers of raw fruit put them in a position to outbid the packers for stock in the orchards, and California canned peaches will, therefore, rank so high direct from the trees as to make the packers doubtful of their investment, and the high prices of canned peaches will make such a call for California tinned peaches in the East that it will be a nice calculation between the two situations as to what the packer should do. The receipts of peaches here by boat are at present so short that they are scarcely worth recording, and in the final summing up for the season, which will soon be available, it will be found that the whole season's receipts will hardly equal one good week's in a normal season. The mountain peaches, which usually come here by rail, are going into distribution by rail in all directions, and this winter will probably witness an almost entire absence of Chesapeake peaches in the hands of canned goods packers.

There is a general strength to all lines of canned goods, with tomatoes in the lead, but jobbers are not anxious buyers, seeming to wait in the hope that prices will decline. On the contrary, brokers have this week marked No. 3 standard tomatoes up 2½c. on lowest quotations, and they are now held at 82½c. to 85c., with many packers holding at 90c. and 95c. This is really the only feature in the market, but, as we have said, there is a better tone to everything in cans.

In canners' metals there has been the usual variation in pig tin in the shape of a slight reduction, while, on the other hand, pig lead has advanced from 5c. to 10c., being now quoted at $5.00 to $5.15.

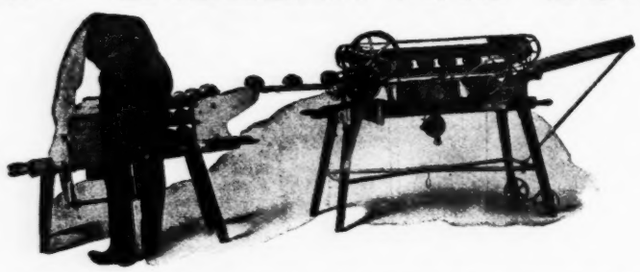
For canners' metals, see regular page.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

1 California Body Maker, manufactured by The United Mfg. Co., of San Francisco, Cal.

SLAYSMAN & CO.
200 W. Falls Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

KNAPP LABELER AND BOXER.



The above outfit can be seen in successful operation in hundreds of factories. Is it in yours?

We are building a Special Hand Labeling Machine with ample capacity which we are offering, with Boxer, at a price within the reach of all canners. It will pay you to write us and do it now. We fully guarantee everything we make.

It always pays to investigate a good proposition and our proposition pays when put in actual use. Pays well, too. Write today.

BERGER, CARTER CO.
PACIFIC COAST DEALERS,
150 Beale Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Fred H. Knapp Co.

80 WABASH AVENUE——————CHICAGO.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—While the month of August has not brought all that was hoped, or perhaps expected by dealers, there has been, on the whole, an improvement in business, not alone in one or two favorite varieties, but in all sorts. And at the beginning of September, the first of the fall months, there is a strong feeling in most lines, with a sharp upward tendency in others, which promises well for the future. The sensational feature of the week was the cut of 15c. in the price of red Alaska salmon by the Alaska Packers' Asosciation. Tomatoes fluctuated, but closed reasonably strong, with some upward tendency noted. As a whole, conditions are sufficiently promising to warrant the belief that the market has reached the turning point, and continuous activity is probable from now on.

Salmon.—Even though representatives of the Alaska Packers' Associaton deny, or, rather, refuse to either deny or affirm, it is a fact that the Association or its agents has sold red Alaska salmon at 85c. f. o. b., which is 15c. below the opening figure. The first inexplicable move was to withdraw prices on all but one brand. No explanation was given and no one could understand this sudden change of front. The next thing the trade heard was that the agents of the Association were taking orders at 85c. f. o. b. Those who have bought at $1.00 are receiving a rebate of 15c. to make good their overpayment. The move is a mystery, but it is believed to be due to a desire to put sockeye salmon out of business here, and well-informed persons say that it will have exactly this effect. Columbia river fish will not be hurt. That is beyond the competition of Alaska salmon anyhow. The sale of Cohoes and King will be entirely stopped. There was a report that the Kelley-Clarke Company had offered red Alaska at 80c. f. o. b., but this was denied by Charles Corby, head of the Corby Commission Company, selling agents of the Kelley-Clarke people. Sales of red Alaska at the new price are problematical. One interest is said to have bought 40,000 cases, and a Philadelphia firm was credited with taking 20,000 cases. Close observers say, however, that it is not the time to buy now, that the market is too unsettled and uncertain and that most heavy purchasers will wait until the present complications are straightened out before they will risk any important investments in an unstable market.

Tomatoes.—The market maintains its buoyant tone, even though for a few days a shade easier feeling was reported. The change is due partly to increased demand from buyers, but more to unfavorable weather conditions, which are reported to have still further reduced the possibilities of the pack. Some packers decline to consider offers of less than 87½c. f. o. b., though there are still plenty who will sell at 85c., and occasionally one who will accept 82½c.; but even the inside figure is higher than that at which goods have been bought recently. Buyers here are indisposed to pay the higher prices asked, and but few sales are reported. Spot goods are unchangd, with sellers of full standard 3s at 80c. f. o. b. Spot New Jersey standard 3s are purchasable at 85c., delivered, New York, and are said to be going into consumption in a fair way at that figure.

Peas.—Considerable inquiry for peas has developed, induced by the persistent reports of a shortage in Wisconsin, as well as elsewhere. Standard early Junes are moving in a small way at 50c. to 55c. f. o. b. Baltimore. Not much interest is shown in any other variety.

Corn.—The market is dull, and advices from the West indicate a weak feeling there. New York State promises to have a larger output than crop reports formerly indicated. Maine promises well at present, though, of course, much depends upon the frost in the latter State. So far as spot business is concerned, there is none.

Fruits.—Not much change is noted in any variety. California canners keep pushing up prices, which naturally restricts business, and trade now is chiefly in small quantities.

Peaches.—The shortage in all producing sections has resulted in a narrow market and high prices for all stock. There have been several advances of 2½c. to 5c. on favorite varieties lately, and lemon clings are likely to advance still further in the near future.

Apples.—Shortage of apple crops has forced up the price of gallons, and nothing is procurable below $2.50 for New York State goods and $2.00 for Marylands. Future New York State gallons are held at $2.50, with no sales.

HUDSON.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST FOR
The Sprague Canning Machinery Co.
"Hawkin's" Continuous Capper,
"Jersey Queen" Filler,
Model "M" Corn Cutter,
Corn Cookers, Silkers,
and all
MACHINES FOR CANNING PURPOSES.
A 608 page Catalogue for the asking.

GEO. E. LOCKWOOD, 308 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

If it is used in a Canning Factory I Sell it.

Dont worry, ask me, I'll get it for you.

Cans, Shooks, Solder, Crates, Climax Flux, "Lockwood" Gas Machines. Tools, and Etc., Etc.

SECOND HAND CANNING MACHINERY.

My Motto:—
The Buyer Must be Satisfied.

ESTABLISHED 1856.
EUREKA CANNING MACHINERY

We have embodied a number of valuable improvements this year in

The "Eureka" Pumpkin and Tomato Pulper,

making it the most efficient, rapid, convenient and accessible machine built for the purpose. Screens can be changed in a few minutes.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
THE S. HOWES CO.,
(*INCORPORATED*)
EUREKA WORKS,
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

CROP CORRESPONDENCE.

Tomatoes 30% to 40% of a Pack.

ABERDEEN, HARFORD CO., MD., Aug. 24, 1905.

THE TRADE: Regarding the tomato situation, would say that from all reports we get it looks as though we are going to have a very short pack. In some sections there will only be from 30% to 40% of a pack. The late tomatoes ought to produce something, but, of course, this is all in the future. The market, as a rule, is very strong, but jobbers, as a rule, are not buying except as they need. Yours truly, BAKER & MORGAN.

About Half an Acreage.

CANTON, O., Aug. 28, 1905.

THE TRADE: We have only about half an acreage this year, but if frost holds off until late in October, we will have a fair pack. We pack only tomatoes and beans, but, as we have said, we contracted for only about half the usual acreage, paying $8 per ton. At present the yield is good.

Yours truly, Canton Canning Co.

25% of Acreage and No Yield.

ARLINGTON, KY., Aug. 28, 1905.

THE TRADE: The only article in which we are interested is tomatoes, and the acreage out this year does not amount to over 25% of the usual, and from this we are not getting over half the yield we should be getting—not enough to keep our factory working two days in the week. What tomatoes were contracted for were on the basis of 20c. per bushel.

Yours truly, Arlington Canning Co.

Tomato Acreage 75% Short.

KEOKUK, IA., Aug. 29, 1905.

THE TRADE: We are not getting tomatoes enough to keep one factory busy one-third of the time, and there are three factories here, so that the pack will not amount to over 10% of a normal one.

On the uplands they are getting 50% of a yield from the acreage out, which was reduced about 75% from last year, but on the lowlands they are getting nothing, as they were all washed out by the spring floods. Under contract the growers are getting 25c. per bushel for tomatoes.

Yours truly, Buck-Reiner Co.

No Tomatoes, But Hopeful.

SPRINGDALE, ARK., Aug. 26, 1905.

THE TRADE: We are not getting but about one-fourth a crop of tomatoes this year, but, hoping for something in the years to come, you may enter our order for one copy of "A Complete Course in Canning."

Yours truly, Springdale Canning Co.

Tomatoes Better Than Ever.

CELINA, O., Aug. 30, 1905.

THE TRADE: We pack the old stand-bys—peas, corn and tomatoes—and this year put in about the same amount of acreage as in the past. We have no complaint to make about it, as it is doing as well as ever, and the outlook is for a good crop yield. In fact, our tomatoes promise to be better than ever. Peas were a short crop, amounting to about 75%, but corn is a good one. There are fewer factories here, however.

Yours truly, CRAMPTON & SONS CO.

Tomatoes 75% of Usual Acreage.

SALEM, IND., Aug. 28, 1905.

THE TRADE: Our pack consists of tomatoes, of which we suppose there were about 75% of a full acreage planted. From present outlook there will only be about 60% of an average yield from this. The hard rains and strong winds caused the tomato blossoms to drop off, and consequently the crop is a short one. There have been about 500 cases packed so far this season. Contracts were placed in the spring at $6 per ton.

Yours truly, P. M. WINSLOW.

Good Crop of Fruit.

BENTON HARBOR, MICH., Aug. 30, 1905.

THE TRADE: There are not many factories in operation in this section this year, and we pack only fruits. We have, however, good crops of all fruits, except apples. Yours truly, G. H. GODFREY & SON.

CANNED GOODS ARE TOO CHEAP!

WAREHOUSING Frost Proof. No Cartage.

MONEY PLENTY Storage rate, insurance and interest charges for loans are the lowest in the country.

Canned Goods Exported and Imported, bought and sold on commission. ***Correspondence solicited.***

FRANKLYN SPIESE, Broker,

1214 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fairport, N. Y., July 1, 1905.

For the sake of argument, we will concede that the old style soldered cap-hole can is good enough for "Water-color" Tomatoes, that you wouldn't eat, and can't sell. But if you make a pretense of packing Tomatoes for EATING PURPOSES, you will have to follow suit, and adopt the Sanitary Can, "The can without the cap-hole, sealed without solder or acid." This is the can of QUALITY for goods of Quality. Fill by hand and increase your average one can per bushel. Peel your fruit whole, and keep it so. Don't run it through the "crusher" and then pulverize it with the "cap-hole." Give the tomato a chance.

SANITARY CAN COMPANY,

Factory, FAIRPORT, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 105 HUDSON ST.

OUR CANS ARE MANUFACTURED UNDER MAX AMS PATENTS.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET AND SAMPLE CAN.

Rush Orders

The VIRGINIA CAN COMPANY
is prepared to fill Rush Orders
for Two and Three Pound
cans on short notice.

These cans are of superior quality,
equal to the best.

Prompt shipment made on
orders by wire.

Virginia Can Co.

Buchanan, Va.

Jobbers' Views

Conditions as Observed by Leading Grocer Journals of Various Sections and Their Comments.

New York.

Tomatoes have been increasing in value as the season draws near its height and the news from packing points does not improve, but at this writing it looks as if a reaction were near, there being an easier tone at the close. At Maryland factories the f. o. b. price for September delivery is now 80c. for No. 3 standard, and some sales in carload lots were reported at 82½c. Business, however, is not active, the high price checking operations for the moment. The corn situation is unchanged. The crop outlook is promising and a large pack seems to be assured. Peas and beans are generally unchanged. In the market for fruits there is nothing of great interest to note. The peach pack in California is very large; here the pack has been lighter than the average. The California pack of apricots is normal and that of pears is short. Apples are held at high prices, the general quotation for State packing being $2.50 to $2.60 in gallon cans. Salmon is suffering in demand, owing to the disinclination of dealers to pay the prices demanded for the new sockeye pack. As the most active season for consumption is nearly ended, the grocery trade is in no hurry to take hold of the new pack. There are rumors of cutting of prices, but the leading interests are holding firm. Prices of red Alaska salmon, spot and future, have suddenly been withdrawn by the agents of the Alaska Packers' Association, except on one brand, and the trade are wondering what the motive is. The action has unsettled the market for Alaska red fish. Domestic sardines are easy in tone, notwithstanding a scarcity of fish.—*Merchants' Review.*

Philadelphia.

The tomato situation is very firm, but without change for the week. The range for futures is 82½c. to 85c., with very few sales at the latter figure. Spot goods range from 80c. to 82½c., with no free buying either of spot or futures. The outlook is still very strong and several packers are in the market buying of other packers to fill their own contracts. Nothing is doing in corn and the outlook is for a good pack. The tendency of the market is rather weak. Peas are fairly active, mostly now for the better grades, as the lower grades are getting fairly cleaned up. Peaches are selling fairly well at pirces that have shown no change from the opening. California canned goods are unchanged and will probably show very little change from now on. The small Baltimore line is without any change also.—*Grocery World.*

Chicago.

The tomato situation has become such that, a small pack being certain, the canners are indifferent as to whether they sell any goods at present or not. Prices are steadily advancing, and anybody who contemplates buying futures had best do so as early as possible. The market will be higher later. Prospects are for a total canned tomato pack much less than ordinary consumptive requirements. Corn is unchanged and featureless. Peas are firmer and in better demand. A further advance is talked about on this item, as the pack is short. Apples continue very firm and in good demand. String and Lima beans are firmer. The string bean crop for canning is disappointing as to size. Canned peaches are firmer. Reports from California say that packers have advanced prices on nearly all grades of peaches. Reports from Eastern peach-canning sections indicate that the pack will be light. Canned apricots and pears are firm. Salmon is in good demand for consumption. New prices, somewhat lower than last year's opening figures, have been made on 1905 pack Puget Sound (sockeye) salmon, excepting half-pounds, which are advanced 10c. a dozen. One-pound talls are 15c. lower than last year. One-pound flats are 10c. lower. Sardines are firm, without change in price. Shrimp, lobster, oysters, etc., are firm.—*Grocers' Criterion.*

Boston.

Prices have advanced on canned tomatoes until nothing can be bought under 90c. for future delivery and 77½c. to 80c. is asked for spot goods. The market is quiet, buyers preferring to wait before making important purchases. It is reported that conditions are so unsatisfactory in the South and West that packers are buying to cover their early requirements. This has helped to strengthen the market and to place all stock, whether for spot or future delivery, upon a firmer basis. The outlook for the pack indicates a much smaller one than last year. The acreage is not as liberal, and the yield per acre is notably less. A return from a trip through a considerable part of New Jersey shows that many areas originally planted to tomatoes are this year planted to corn. The heavy output of last year made tomatoes an unprofitable crop, and growers have turned their attention to something else. Field corn offers profitable opportunity and tomatoes have been abandoned this year, at least, to that crop.—*New England Grocer.*

The best reason for using our soldering flux is because it is the best flux; and the most certain indication of this is the fact that 85 per cent of the canners of Baltimore are using it and they ought to know. If you have never tried our flux this is just the time to order a sample barrel.

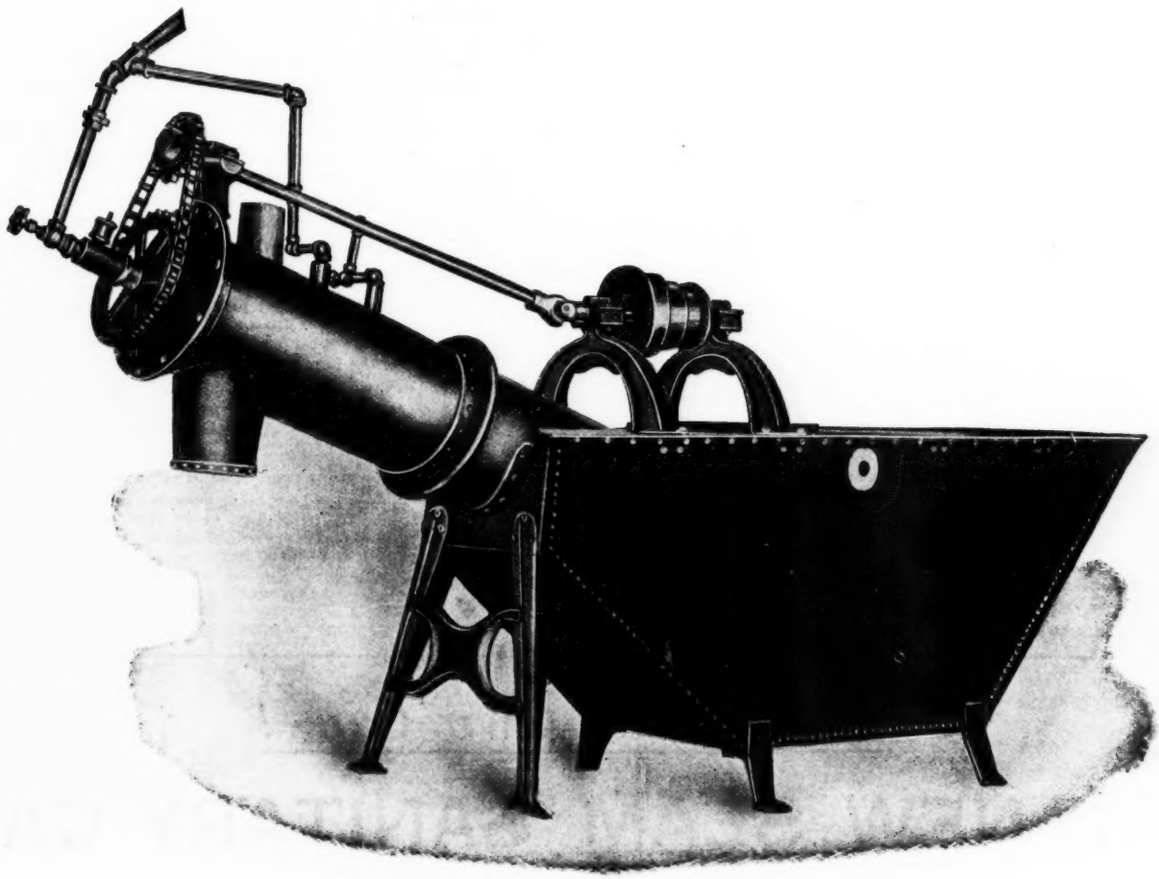
Our "Amalie" brand is the true tomato color, never fades and is guaranteed absolutely harmless. Our sales of color this season have eclipsed all former records which shows that a good thing is appreciated.

German-American Chemical Works,

L. SONNEBORN SONS,

Baltimore. New York. Philadelphia. Boston. St. Louis. Oil City, Pa. Norfolk.

Tomato Machinery.



Baker's Improved 'Power' Tomato Scalder.

This is a combined Washer and Scalder. Scalding is done with live steam.

Best Method. Saves the fruit

WE MAKE A FULL LINE OF TOMATO CANNING MACHINERY, INCLUDING SCALDERS, FILLERS, EXHAUSTERS, ETC.

Sprague Canning Machinery Company,

DANIEL G. TRENCH & CO., General Agents

42 RIVER STREET, CHICAGO ILL.

Montreal, Can.

Trade is reported good. Orders for early fruits and vegetables are being filled by the trade. New prices of corn and tomatoes are not yet out. Some speculation is noted by brokers and jobbers, and it is reported that both tomatoes and corn are being sold short. Speculation as to price puts figures at about 80c. for tomatoes and 70c. to 72½c. for corn, and even under this is mentioned. If the fine weather holds, it is expected large crops will be available. A letter from one of the leading packers was shown us, in which it is stated that there will be sufficient of both corn and vegetables to fill all orders, and, barring untoward weather, the pack will be heavy. In face of this, prices are looked to as being away under those of last season. The feeling in the trade is that these two lines will be listed to allow of retailing at three tins for 25c., a popular price, and one that would meet the approval of both jobber and retailer, and certainly that of the consumer. As regards canned salmon, despite the reported heavy run of sockeye and corresponding pack, prices asked on the coast today are, in most instances, higher than opening prices of the season. Watt, Scott & Goodacre, in their report under date of August 21, explain this anomaly as follows: "The United States canners, in a desire to drive buying into Alaska red channels, have fixed a price of $6 per case on Puget Sound sockeye. We have not heard that the United States Association are making the price for home consumption and another for export to Great Britain; if not, it follows that the British Columbia packers have London market to themselves. Even should Great Britain leave a handsome balance in British Columbia at the end of the season, there is on record an order-in-council making 1906 a closed season for British Columbia salmon. But, if this legislation is annulled, there remains the fact that 1906 will, in the ordinary course of events, be a season of small runs. We do not advocate buying salmon for 1906-7 requirements, but more foolish things have been done."

Trade in canned goods has remained inactive, though somewhat improved upon the previous week's report. Our quotations have been amended according to the supplementary lists of new cannings, all other goods remaining unchanged.—*Canadian Grocer.*

London, England.

Salmon.—The fishing on the Fraser River and Puget Sound has practically closed, and the result has been a considerable shortage in the pack on the anticipations formed. From advices received from the other side, it is estimated that the catch will amount to about 700,000 cases on the Fraser River and about the same quantity on the Puget Sound. The market for British Columbia is very firm on the spot and also forward, especially for half flats. Alaska is unaltered on the spot, but is a little firmer forward. The Mount Royal, with 1,263 cases, and the Umbria, with 1,325 cases, have arrived at Liverpool. Lobsters are very firm for fine quality fish, and the market is strong for half flats. The Sachem has brought 500 cases to Liverpool. Sardines.—A fair business has been done this week at steady rates. From the reports received the fishing in France continues poor, and, although the fishing in Portugal shows a slight improvement, the fish continue to run large, whilst the state of the exchange in the last-named country militates against importations into this country. Amongst recent arrivals are the Peninsular with 3,982 cases, the Lista with 1,852 cases, the Iberia with 2,759 and the Orissa with 550 cases, the last named to Liverpool. Meats.—There is a good business passing in all kinds, and the market is very firm. Fruits have been a quiet market this week, but there is no change to note. Pines are steady, but quiet. The Glenfarg has brought 3,115 cases pines.

Liverpool, England.

Salmon.—Demand keeps exceptionally good, and, in consequence of the small supply of spot stuff, there has been a great deal of attention paid to forward arrivals. The cables to hand indicate that the pack is nearly finished, and is only about two-thirds or three-quarters of what was expected, the result being that there has been a smart advance in most of the packages, particularly in half-pound flats. There is also some excitement in Alaska. Sardines.—The advices from the fishery show a great scarcity of fish, and correspondingly higher prices are being looked for. Fruits continue good, and the present levels of prices are rather tempting to buyers. Pineapples are particularly scarce.—*Grocers' Gazette.*

Taxing the New York Oyster Industry.

Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner Whipple is credited with the intention of asking the next Legislature to pass a law taxing more heavily the oyster industry of New York State, which he claims is not now contributing its full share towards the expenses of State government. In an interview given out at Albany, Commissioner Whipple is credited with the following utturance: "The State of New York derives from its oyster beds only about $2,000 a year in rents. The titles to the property are in a chaotic condition, many of the beds being operated under a perpetual lease and many of the leases which run fifty years were originally granted for a dollar an acre. These which are leased annually bring on the average only 25 cents an acre. These oyster fisheries yield about $7,000,000 a year and there is no reason why those who hold such valuable privileges should not be taxed." He explained that such a tax would be reckoned on the basis of acreage. At present he has not decided what would be an equitable rate of taxation.—*The Fishing Gazette.*

Make Your Own Cans!

THE NEW SEAM SANITARY CAN.

REQUIRES

NO HOLES or CAPS

The Entire Top Open.

SEALED WITHOUT

HEAT, SOLDER

or objectionable

FLUXES,

PREVENTING SCORCHING AND BLACK SPOTS.

Impossible in packing to lacerate delicate food products. Will stand both retort and bath processing. A perfect sanitary can is obtained, eliminating all the faults of the old unsanitary type, making an ideal package, as cheap, more attractive, wholesome and better than anything yet devised.

A descriptive illustrated catalogue and sample can sent upon request. Please state kind of goods packed.

WE FURNISH COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR MAKING THESE CANS.

All Packers, Brokers, Jobbers and Retailers should recommend goods packed only in this package.

MAX AMS MACHINE CO.,

372-374 Greenwich Street,

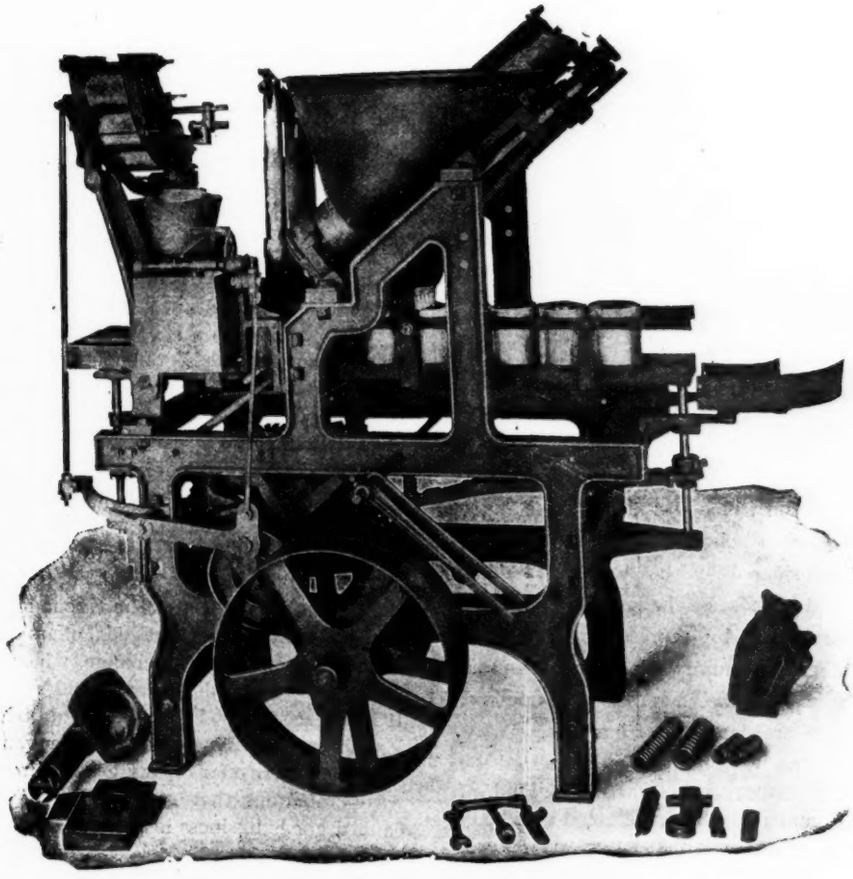
NEW YORK CITY

WORKS:
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

KING TOMATO FILLER

WITH ATTACHMENTS.

Uniform Fill. No Waste. Whole Tomatoes.



Everything Goes into the Can.

Can be Regulated to Fill any Desired Quantity.

AYARS MACHINE COMPANY,

SALEM, NEW JERSEY.

THE TRADE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

THE TRADE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED.

E. S. JUDGE, - - - - - - President and Managing Editor.
A. I. JUDGE, - - - - - - Secty.-Treas., Asst. Editor.

Office: No. 5 West Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

THE TRADE is the *only* paper published exclusively in the interest of the *Canned Goods Packers* of the United States and Canada. Established in 1878.

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Payable in advance on receipt of bill.

One year, - - - - - - - - - - - - - $2.00
Six months, - - - - - - - - - - - - - $1.00
Foreign, - - - - - - - - - - - - - $4.00

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Notices of *Hands Wanted* or *Situations Wanted* will be inserted free for paid annual subscribers; other parties will be charged 20c. per line each insertion.

Packers are invited and requested to use the columns of THE TRADE for inquiries and discussions on all matters among themselves pertaining to their business.

Business communications from all sections are desired, but anonymous letters will be ignored. E. S. JUDGE, Managing Editor.

Entered at the Postoffice, Baltimore, Md., as second-class mail matter.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1905.

CANNED GOODS OFFERED, BID FOR AND SOLD.

Our readers will recall that in the issue of the 16th of June we drew attention to a proposition which was made at the regular meeting of the Canned Goods Exchange a few days before, and which proposition was considered by the Exchange. This was as to whether the Canned Goods Exchange should accept an invitation, officially given them by representatives of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, to unite with other commercial bodies in this city under the aegis of the Chamber of Commerce, in order to form a grander and broader basis of business.

On the occasion noted the Exchange was addressed by Messrs. Ex-President Robert Ramsay and Charles England, of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, who represented that body in extending the invitation. There was present a good representation of the Exchange, and the remarks of the speakers were listened to with great interest. After showing the gentlemen present what the Chamber of Commerce was trying to secure, Mr. Ramsay invited all parties present to make inquiries in respect to their views of it.

A number of questions were asked, mainly in the direction of the benefit that might accrue to canned goods packers by such a combination. It seemed to be generally approved of, and some members pointed out that it would yield a direct advantage by communication; and it was also shown that what the canned goods business most of all wants is a central official quotation of canned goods daily, which would virtually make the price for any article all over the United States at the same time, making allowance, of course, for freight distances.

The main point to the Exchange itself was whether such action would result in rendering unnecessary the existence of the Exchange. President Orem said as there were evidently two important sides to the proposition, it would be well to have a committee appointed to consider the whole question thoroughly. Mr. Torsch finally made a motion, which was seconded, that such a committee be appointed by the Chair to inquire into the matter and report to the Exchange. This motion was adopted and the Chair announced that he would appoint the committee later on. Shortly after he named such committee, and it has had the matter under consideration since that time.

We understand that at the next meeting of the Exchange, which will occur on September 12, that committee will report. But as yet we have no idea what will be the tenor of its report.

It is difficult to say what influence the present condition of the market will have upon such a proposition. Peaches here are an almost utter failure. This would not be so much considered, were it not for the fact that tomatoes are in nearly the same boat, and the situation is rapidly not improving. Packers are bidding $20 per ton for tomatoes down in the county, and are not getting them, the goods even after being promised being intercepted by buyers who bid higher prices. In the city of Baltimore they are being bought by packers at prices as high as 80c. and 90c. per bushel, and even at 90c. per dozen the packers can make no profit on them. The main cause of complaint in the city at present is that it is almost impossible to get sufficient goods from the field of any kind to keep a factory going, and it matters not how the prices advance the packers are not going to have a money-making season. There are, or course, isolated exceptions to this rule, but it becomes an interesting question as to whether it would be well or ill to have quotations started on the general floor of the Chamber of Commerce.

We have been asked the question, how such a thing could be done anyhow, but any established broker in produce and other things knows that it is not a difficult matter. It would in a short time, of course, virtually throw all the canned goods business into the hands of such brokers in canned goods as were members of the Chamber of Commerce. As it was distinctly understood that the membership fee of the Canned Goods Exchange, which is $30 per year, would suffice for the membership fee of the general commercial body, it would be a simple matter for the Canned Goods Exchange to recommend such brokerage members of the Exchange as it desired to represent it on the general floor. This, in turn, would naturally induce all brokers, at least in Baltimore or Maryland, to join the Exchange, and the representative brokers of the Exchange on the floor of the general body would report the bids, offers and sales daily to the office of the Canned Goods Exchange, where all would get them and where the telegraph offices would place wires for general use. It has been reasoned that this would be a great advantage to the Exchange, a personal and special advantage to each member, as he could either offer or buy goods through such powers; and it was pointed out that it would be of the utmost value to the canned goods business in general.

We understand that such Exchanges operating on this principle are already in existence, with regard to other lines of business, and we are of the opinion that it would be but a short while before not only all crops and canned goods would be sold through the Exchange that would include metals, cases and everything else in which canners deal. Such action, therefore, will become important to the whole country; it will be of national effect to canned goods emanating from this center, and we presume the committee has considered all these views of it.

The committee is composed of very solid and wise men, and we believe the action they take in respect to the matter will be so carefully considered and succinctly reported that their conclusion will be adopted by the Canned Goods Exchange.

Under the virile leadership of Mr. Hugh S. Orem, the Canned Goods Exchange has been hustling to make a strong commercial body of itself, and its affiliation with other strong bodies of this city through the medium of the Chamber of Commerce will do much to give it national force in respect to canned goods' requirements. We will look with interest for the report of the committee and the action of the Exchange upon it.

CALIFORNIA LETTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 25, 1905.

EDITOR THE TRADE:—

The peach is now the center of attraction at all of the working canneries in this State, and, unless some untoward condition arises before the pack is closed, there will be recorded one of the largest packs on record. The apricot pack is over, and instead of being so huge, as was anticipated at the commencement of the season, only turns out to be but average, according to advices now at hand. The California Fruit Canners' Association and its competitors have enjoyed a very fair trade during the past fortnight, but a perusal of the Association's present price list shows that concern to be sold out on several grades of cherries, low grade yellow frees and lemon clings, as also White Heaths. Extra apricots were advanced from 10c. to 20c. per dozen several weeks ago.

There is at last a change in the price of tomatoes to be reported. The Association has advanced its 2½-lb. standards from 65c. to 70c. per dozen. Local crop prospects are very good, but it is reported that the East expects short crops and reduced acreage, which should certainly improve the miserable conditions which have prevailed during the past two seasons. The pack here will not be so very heavy, unless the Eastern conditions become so remarkable that our packers will be warranted in packing heavily, in order to meet the demand from the Rocky Mountain section of the country, which might ensue from such a state of affairs.

The trouble between the jobbing grocers and certain fruit canning interests in this State still continues. Mr. W. A. Mears, a representative of the Portland jobbers, was in this city a few days since and made a statement of their side of the case. Among other things, he said that it was not true that the jobbers located in Tacoma and Seattle had refused to uphold their Portland brethren in their fight. "Whenever any manufacturer wishes to sell the retail trade he should not be able to sell the wholesale trade as well," he said. "The wholesale grocers of San Francisco, Chicago or New York are as much interested in the matter as these of Oregon. The California Fruit Canners' Association was formed to monopolize the fruit canning industry of the State, and, like all other trusts, it wants everything." Mears further stated that the action of the Code-Portwood Canning Company (which concern was the original offender in the premises) and the California Fruit Canners' Association, who sold their products direct to the retail trade of Oregon at factory prices, was placed before the National Convention of Wholesale Grocers at Milwaukee, and that that body regarded the action of those concerns as one requiring condemnation. The convention did not, he declared side with the Portland jobbers merely as a matter of courtesy. Previous letters have covered the side of the controversy as presented by the fruit-packing concerns interested in the controversy.

"CALIFORNIAN."

THE COST OF A LABELING MACHINE

Is surprising low, compared with its value to the user. Consider what a saving of 30 per cent. in the cost of labeling means; then, the appearance of the pack---securely and neatly labeled, and no rusty tins or discolored labels.

DON'T FORGET: The Burt Labeler is always ready to work and does not take up room like a force of labelers.

Its capacity depends almost entirely on feeding and removing the cans ---boys or girls can do this.

It is very easy to operate, and its metal construction ensures such a long life that another machine would never be required.

You could not make a better "machinery investment" and the sooner you install a BURT LABELER, the more you will save.

Look into this.

Burt Machine Company, Baltimore.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, August 26, 1905.

Tomatoes.—The situation here is still very strong. Arrivals of raw stock are about the same as last week, and the high prices of same have caused a number of packers to drop out for the present, as far as packing is concerned. Raw stock brought this week 70c. to 75c. per bushel. These high prices in Baltimore are having the usual result of bringing here some tomatoes which, under other circumstances, with a normal market for raw stock, would stay in the country and be packed at country points. There are some growers who have contracted for their acreage of tomatoes at 25c. to 35c. per bushel with country packers, who cannot resist the temptation of shipping some of their goods to Baltimore to get the benefit of the fancy prices being paid here. In spite of this, however, the arrivals in Baltimore are light, and there is not a packer who is working on tomatoes who is able to get a day's work out of them, and many days the entire arrivals could be handled by a few houses. This means that the packers so far this season in Baltimore have had no chance to accumulate a stock of tomatoes, and, while there has been packing from day to day, the average packer seems to be pretty well sold up all the time. What the course of the market will be from now on it is difficult to say. The opinion seems to be pretty general, however, that if present conditions continue, prices will probably go even higher.

The situation on country packed tomatoes is in just as unsatisfactory shape as it has been right along. There is no material improvement in sight, and the result is that practically no tomatoes are being offered for later delivery. We have been trying to fill orders this week for No. 3 standard tomatoes, early October delivery, at 85c. per dozen, but have found very few takers. It does not seem to be a question of price; packers simply do not feel like taking chances. Those packers who are declining 85c. per dozen would be just as apt to decline 90c or 95c. per dozen. They all have some goods sold ahead and have been able to get up only a small portion of what they have sold and they are not encouraged to take more business at any price. Reports seem to indicate that even with very good weather during the next six weeks packers cannot make up for lost time to any great extent, as so many vines have no blossoms on them at all. Of course, not all reports are all are bad, but most of them are, and, from packers' standpoint, the market certainly is now and promises to continue a very strong one.

Corn.—Packing of corn is in full blast in this section. From present indications there is going to be a fair pack, though not as large as last year, nor as large as was anticipated for this year. We are buying some very fancy shoe peg, new packing, at 60c. per dozen, less 1½%, f. o. b.

Peaches.—The market is very strong; stocks, of course, are extremely light.

Apples.—Would suggest your carefully investigating the Baltimore market if you are interested in this line. There are some nice goods being packed here now, which we are quoting at $1.90 to $1.95 per dozen for gallons, and 62½c. to 65c. per dozen for No. 3's.

Berries.—There has been considerable movement here in some varieties of berries, especially blackberries. The market on No. 2 standard blackberries in Baltimore closes at practically 70c. per dozen. A careful canvass of the market shows stocks to be light. This seems to be true of all kinds of Baltimore small fruits, especially cherries, strawberries, blueberries and gooseberries.

Lima Beans and Succotash.—Some business is being booked on new green Lima beans at 90c. per dozen, regular, f o. b. Baltimore. We are also quoting new packed standard succotash, country packing, consisting of green corn and green Lima beans, Maine style, at 72½c. per dozen, less 1½%, f. o. b. Factory. This will be a very nice article, and will be ready for shipment in about a week. We have some standard succotash here in Baltimore, moist packing, Harford county style, consisting of green corn aud white Limas, at 67½c. per dozen; Maine style at 75c. per dozen, regular, for prompt shipment.

Yours truly, THOMAS G. CRANWELL & CO.

ABERDEEN, MD., August 26, 1905.

Tomatoes.—$18.00 to $20.00 per ton and what it costs to pack them at this price.

About May 1 several prominent writers produced figures showing cost of packing 3's standard tomatoes, 62c. per dozen; 45c. of this cost of cans, cases, labor, etc.; 17c. per dozen, cost of raw tomatoes on the basis of 10c. per basket. Packers this week have paid 20c. and, in some cases, over 30c. a basket for tomatoes on the Peninsula of Maryland and Delaware, besides paying freight, making the cost of packing full standard 3's tomatoes at 20c. per basket, 80c. per dozen and at 30c., 97c. per dozen. If this condition should obtain the greater part of the season, it will be necessary to have the $1.00 mark to even realize the cost of packing 3's full standard tomatoes.

Corn.—All corn factories heard from in Maryland and Delaware report ears not properly matured and a yield of about two-thirds per acre, in comparison with last year. It is difficult to pack the usual proportion of fancy corn. Packers who have been fortunate enough to be in a position to offer fancy grades are very firm in their ideas and are loathe to consider concessions of any kind.

Very truly yours STRASBAUGH, SILVER & CO.

FREIGHT & PACKAGE CONVEYORS
ARE AMONG JEFFREY SPECIALTIES

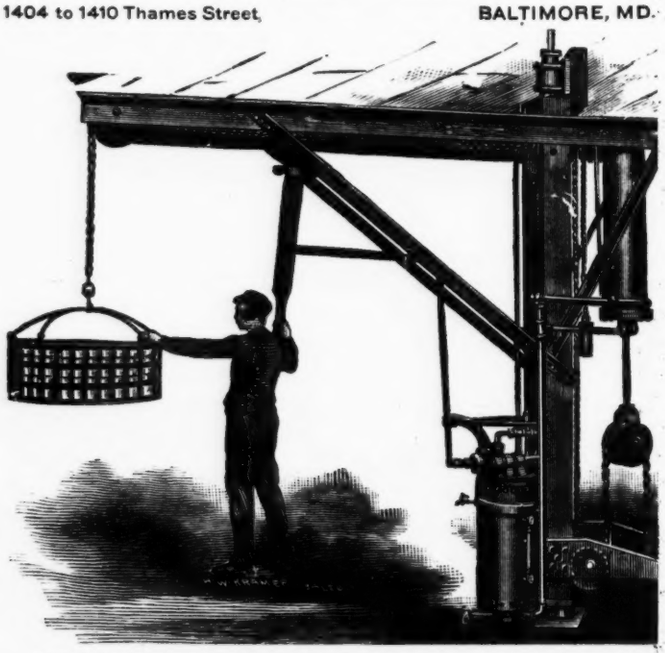
For CANNERS and PACKERS

CONVEYORS for FRUIT, CORN COBS, HUSKS, ENSILAGE, COB CRUSHERS, CRATES, BOXES, BASKETS, Etc.

Catalogues Free.

The JEFFREY MANUFACTURING CO.
COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

GEORGE W. ZASTROW,
MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
1404 to 1410 Thames Street, BALTIMORE, MD.



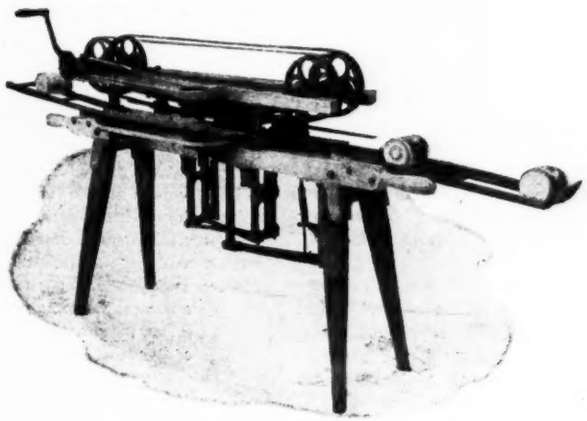
The Crane here shown is entirely of iron and steel, put together in the strongest possible manner, which, combined with its simplicity, reduces the liability to get out of order to the minimum. The consumption of steam used as an impelling force is very small making it very economical. To all the above may be added, one man can operate it, having control of the article hoisted and the crane. The control, by means of the shifter handle, is absolute in raising, lowering or stopping the goods at any desired point. Hand power can be attached when desired, at a small additional cost, thus adding another desirable feature. Can refer to Wm. Numsen & Sons, Baltimore; Gibbs Preserving Co., Baltimore; C. E. Sears & Co., Circleville, O.; Buckeyestown Canning Co., Buckeystown Md.; Wm. Grecht & Co., Baltimore; W. W. Boyer & Co., Baltimore; T. J. Meyer & Co., Baltimore; Greenabaum Bros., Seaford, Del.; B. F. Shriver & Co., Union Bridge Md. Smith Yingling & Co., Westminster, Md.; Dunbars & Sons, New Orleans; Barataria Canning Co., New Orleans; Sciota Canning Co., Ashville, Ohio; Monocacy Canning Co. Frederick, Md.; Sac City Canning Co., Iowa; Salisbury Bros., Ridgely, Md.; F. & J. J White, Williamstown, New York; Ross Bros., Seaford, Del.; Geo. W. Stradley, Laurel Del.; The John Boyle Co., Baltimore; David Reis, Milford, Del., and others.

The Morral Labeling Machine

Blanchester, Ohio. March 17, 1905.
Morral Bros., Morral, Ohio.
Gentlemen:-

I have used the Morral Labeling Machine and can speak for same as a most perfect machine. Doeth work accurately, quick and perfectly satisfactory.

Very respectfully,
E. D. SMITH.



Circleville, Ohio. March 15, 1905.
Morral Bros., Morral, Ohio.
Gentlemen:-

In reply to an enquiry from you as to the work done by the Morral Labeler that we purchased from you last season, reply that we used the machine during the whole of our pack about 35,000 cases, and that the machine gave entire satisfaction and our processor who has used labelers of other makes claims that the work was equal to the higher priced machines.

Signed The Central Ohio Cang. Co.
Per Irvin F. Snyder Sec.

An Always Ready, Perfect Worker.

The Machine is not in its experimental stage, but has been on the market for years, doing satisfactory work, at a great saving of cost. Two important considerations; and the price is right.

MORRAL BROS.
MORRAL, OHIO.

Here's Information Concerning the Monitor Whirlpool Pea Blancher

The Latest and Best Machine for Blanching Peas.

The Whirlpool Blancher is not an experiment.

It's an assured success.

For the past season we have had several of these machines in use "trying them out" and in every case they have been tremendous successes. Not in a single case have they "fallen down."

They blanch peas quickly, without waste and without extensive handling.

The capacity of the machine is almost unlimited.

We want to tell each canning factory making a specialty of peas all about this Monitor Blancher and shall be glad to enter into correspondence concerning it.

It's not too early now to talk about next season's pack and to get your order in early for when the merits of this machine are fully known there will not be a single canning factory which has not one or more installed.

Write today for special folder concerning this machine which will start you in the way of blanching your peas next season at a lower cost and far more satisfactorily than ever before.

Huntley Manufacturing Co.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

Canned Goods in Canada.

We print below an interesting letter of a Canadian canned goods packer to the Canadian Grocer:

The canned goods situation for 1905 and the outlook for a large or small pack has been uppermost in the minds of all packers, as also the wholesale and retail trade of the country. The canned goods trade is growing to be an important factor and the volume of business will now reach upwards of five billion dollars in the country's trade and turnover. The packing season is now well on. Strawberries, raspberries, cherries, peas and string beans have all been disappointing to the canners, owing to scarcity and high prices. Peas and string beans are the most promising of the lot, and, owing to a large pack last year, as well as the high prices ruling for tomatoes and corn, which checked consumption, the pack in these lines has been curtailed and prices have been marked down below the cost of production, and notwithstanding buyers do not take hold with any snap.

In the matter of the staple articles of fruit, namely, peaches, pears and plums, the orchards promise an abundant crop for all canning needs. It is to be regretted that the same cannot be said of that great staple article of fruit—apples. The staple varieties are this season a failure in the United States and Canada owing to heavy frosts in the early part of the season which injured the blossoms. In the apple-bearing districts of Nova Scotia, where the crop is usually about 600,000 barrels, the yield will not be more than 200,000 barrels, so that gallon apples will thus prove a profitable article for the export trade, as well as for the home market. For the last two years these have been a glut on the market. One is reminded of the old adage, that a glutted market makes provisions cheap, which, by the way, has been so strongly exemplified in the acts of the Canadian canners in their selling terms for peas.

However, the two staple commodities are yet in the ground—tomatoes and corn—and it is the opinion of the most competent judges that great disappointment will follow as to the bearing crop in the ground and volume of pack therefrom. The tomato vines never looked better, but, owing to late planting and too much moisture, they have not fruited, and will require a late and prolonged season in order to bring them to maturity. An early frost would ruin the crop. Add to this a decreased acreage, of which a large proportion is of the early varieties, which are unfit for canning purposes. The same may be said of the corn crop; in some sections it is very promising, while in others poor seed and cold nights have very much decreased the crop.

The policy of the United Canners since amalgamation has been to decrease production and advance prices. Many of the old and popular factories are closed down and many others not running full. This has afforded an excellent opportunity for the encouragement and growth of new factories. Already there are many and they have been nursed with indulgence and strengthened with the growth of years.

In the matter of prices, which is the most important factor to the community at large, the united factories are daily placing orders subject to condition of price later on according to pack; this is anything but satisfactory to the trade. The outside, independent canner is also placing orders on the same basis, and is quite content to bide his time until final announcements are made by the large mergers. This state of affairs may go on for a short period, but the day will dawn very soon when every factory will be compelled to make known their price at an earlier period of the year and stand by it. Competition is the life of trade and expansion will take place with the growth and development of the country and will scoff at acts which have a tendency to stifle trade by unduly advancing the price of staple commodities to the consumer, inflating them to famine prices. Last season the price was set for tomatoes at $1.15 per dozen and $1.10 for corn, while our American neighbors to the south of us, with a pack of tomatoes of ten million cases, went begging at 62½c. per dozen and corn at 65c. per dozen.

The policy of such extremes is sure to fail when the canners' terms for peas are cut down to 65c. per dozen, with 10% off cash discount and freight paid, placing them below the cost of production.

Monitor Whirlpool Blancher.

The Huntley Mfg. Co., of Silver Creek, N. Y., have placed a new machine on the market the past season for blanching peas. Owing to the rapidity of its action and the whirling motion of its cylinder the Huntley people have given it the title of "Whirlpool Blancher."

The machine has been under construction for quite a long time, imperfections being overcome until today the firm claims it is a perfect machine for the work which it is intended to do.

During the past season quite a number of the Whirlpool Blanchers have been in use in various canning factories in the "trying out" process and the universal satisfaction which has been accorded each one of the machines in use has given the Huntley people the knowledge that they have just what the trade is looking for and they are now ready to receive orders on this machine for next season's pack.

A prelimenary circular is ready showing the operation of this machine, its construction, and its leading features which promps the Huntley Mfg. Co., to say "It is the Latest and Best." This folder will be sent to anyone interested by simply writing the Huntley Mfg. Co., Silver Creek, N. Y.

In a later issue of The Trade this machine will be described in detail.

Edw. Renneburg & Son.

MACHINE and BOILER WORKS.

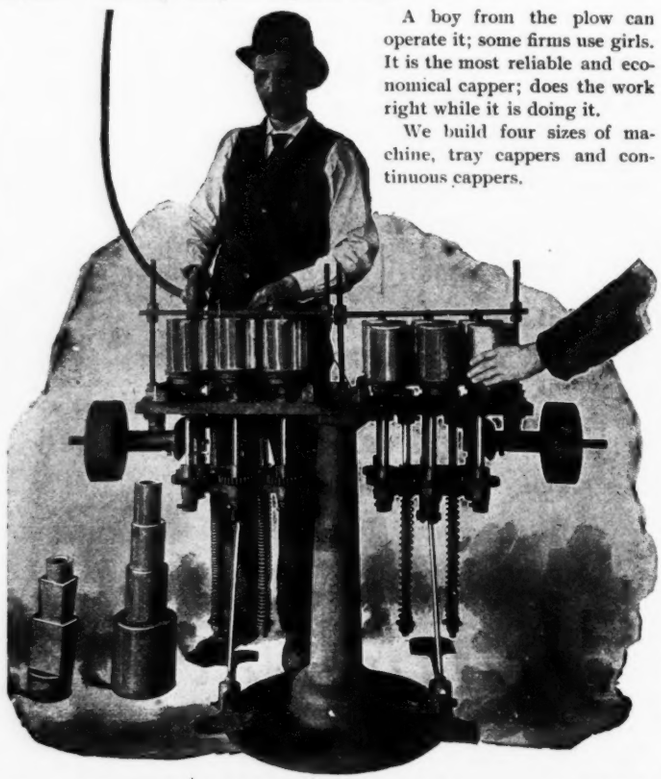
1917-1919 Aliceanna St. Baltimore, Md.

IMPROVED STEEL PROCESS KETTLE.

Equipped with all the latest improvements. Strongly and accurately made. Has been used for years with perfect satisfaction.

HOWARD'S CAPPER

Will interest the man that thinks, buys and plans for a canning factory. Our system of capping is now used by the large as well as the small houses. Will cap sample to gallon cans.



A boy from the plow can operate it; some firms use girls. It is the most reliable and economical capper; does the work right while it is doing it.

We build four sizes of machine, tray cappers and continuous cappers.

M. E. HOWARD, Mfr., - - Indianapolis, Ind

Inconsistencies in State Food Laws.

H. W. Wiley, M. D., of the Department of Agriculture, in American Industries.

By reason of the character of our national growth the Congress of the United States has no control over the police powers of the various States. The police powers of the Congress are confined by wise constitutional provisions to products entering our country from abroad, or to such as become subjects of interstate commerce. One important function of the police powers, both of the national government and of the States, relates to the wholesomeness and purity of foods. In the term "food" are now included beverages of all kinds, condiments and substances added to foods for any purpose whatever. It is a wise exercise of the police powers to forbid traffic in filthy or decomposed foods, or in those which contain any added substance injurious to health, which are falsely labeled or branded, or which are adulterated in any way, whether in a manner prejudicial to health or not.

Guided by this general principle, the States and Territories of the Union have almost without exception enacted legislation of a restrictive character on commerce and drinks. This legislation, as may well have been expected, is of a most varied kind. Its inception has usually been due to the efforts of some particular industry to protect itself against competition with an adulterated and correspondingly cheaper article. The real reason for the enactment of food laws has, therefore, been from the first a commercial instinct. The protection of health has been, in most cases, an incident to the prevention of misbranding and imitation.

Chief among the special interests which have been active in securing pure-food legislation must be reckoned the dairy industry. This interest has undoubtedly more laws on the statute-books of the States than all other interests put together. Strange it is, too, that it has been the manufacturing and not the consuming interests that have secured most of the legislation now extant. There are few laws regulating commerce in foods that have been enacted at the behest of the consumer alone. This is easily explained by the lack of organization among consumers. This fault has been remedied in the past few years by the organization of the Consumers' League, but this powerful organization has not yet seriously taken up the problem of State and national food legislation.

One chief characteristic of the State laws is, therefore, their particularity. Their are even separate laws for the same industry. For instance, there is a law prohibiting the adulteration of milk; another, or a different part of the same law, forbidding the adulteration of cheese, butter, etc. These laws are sometimes in the highest degree proscriptive, denying to one product a favor legalized for another. It seems, indeed, like going back to medieval times when one artificial color is legalized for butter and outlawed for milk or cream, and yet such is the case in more than one State law. Again, preservatives are permitted in some food products and the same preservatives forbidden in others, as, for instance, borax, which until lately was legalized in Pennsylvania in meat and butter. The Legislature of Michigan last winter passed a low legalizing the use of borax in butter and prohibiting it in other food products. There was some doubt as to whether the Governor would approve this bill or not, but at last it was voted by the Legislature.

This tendency to legislate separately for any kind of food is one of the chief vices in State and national legislation. There must be confusion when a different legal code and a different code of ethics are found for butter, table syrup, cheese, oleomargarine, honey, sausages and flour.

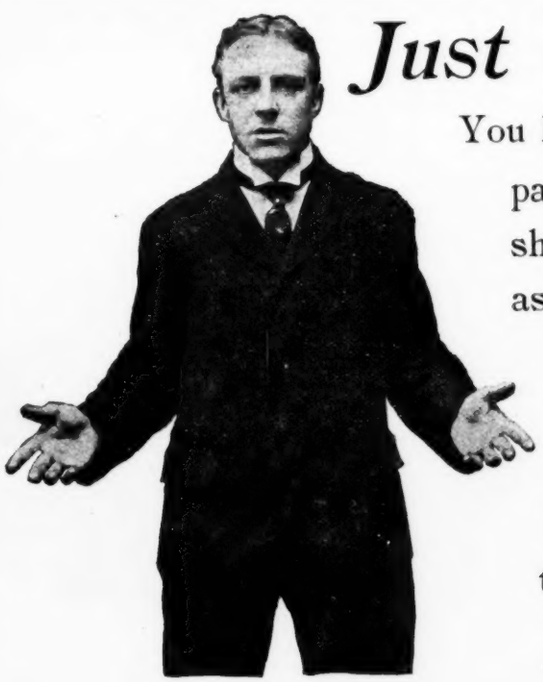
The statute-books of the States are, therefore, burdened with an immense amount of unnecessary and conflicting legislation, imposing useless burdens on the mannufacturer and depriving the consumer of needed protection. What is most needed at the present time is some uniform principle on which the State laws may rest.

Federal legislation has not been less disposed to fall into the same unfortunate condition. We have, for instance, a federal law forbidding the coloring of oleomargarine and legalizing the coloring of butter, a law which forbids the addition of sugar or color to whisky and permits and countenances their addition to compounded and imitated whiskies. Brandy is allowed by law to be added, free of tax, to sweet wines, but not to those that are dry. These are only a few of the inconsistencies, yea, even oppressions, of the federal laws relating to foods. One other instance may serve to show the tendency to partial or favored legislation.

The only general law in the federal statute-books restricting interstate commerce in food products contains an almost inexplicable discrimination. This law forbids interstate commerce in food and dairy products which are misbranded as to the State or Territory where made. This is a most wholesome prohibition. But why should it stop with a prohibition of misnamed place of manufacture in this country? Why did it not include other countries? Why should it not include a prohibition of misbranding as to contents and composition? The latter is far more important than a mere misbranding as to State or Territory alone.

We should not wonder at the mixed character of the State laws when we consider the conditions under which they were enacted. The State Legislatures have no model to guide them in the construction of the laws. They saw a particular evil and aimed a blow directly at it, unmindful of the fact that the evil owed its existence to a fundamental vice which permeates the whole trade in food products. They proceeded to cut off the offending branch, but did not lay the ax to the diseased root.

Fortunately, better times are coming. The general principles on which



Just Because

You have had a certain amount of success with a particular brand of flux, is no reason why you should not take the trouble to post yourselves as to the comparison between that flux and

Standard Soldering Flux

The old flux might not be so satisfactory then and it is worth looking into. Do it now.

Next week I'll tell you another reason why you should use my flux.

MANUFACTURED BY

MARLOU CHEMICAL CO.,

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

S. O. RANDALL,
MARINE BANK BLDG., BALTIMORE, MD.
Southern Agent.

the state laws are finally to be based are crystalizing out of the troubled mother liquor of promiscuous and class legislation. Several definitions of food adulteration are coming to be accepted. The Congress of the United States has authorized the establishment of standards of purity for food products and the States are rapidly incorporating these standards into their own laws. There has been considered in Congress for many years a general food law on which many of the later State laws are based, and a general clearing of the cloud-covered pure-food sky is taking place. The ideal food law for the States is one based on a national law regulating interstate commerce in foods, a law in which no food product is mentioned by name, in which definitions of food adulteration in general terms are clearly stated, and one which requires uniform practices in the preparation of all food products. Such a law is based on the eternal principles of ethics, transgresses no law of justice and imposes no unequal penalties.

When in the future the day shall come which marks the enactment of such legislation for the nation and for the State, the evils of food adulteration will be checked, the manufacturer of food products will be subjected to no needless restrictions and the consumer will be amply protected.

Canned Salmon.

The salmon fishing on Puget Sound in American waters is now fast drawing to a close and it seems apparent that the much-heralded second run is foredoomed to failure. However, in commercial parlance, the pack is "safe." Notwithstanding all the mystery that has been thrown about the operation of the canneries this season, we confidently assert that, with all the facts before us, far more salmon has been safely ensconced in cans than the dear public has been led to believe. A very conservative estimate is 650,000 cases; it is much more likely to be 700,000 when the returns are all in. Even at this writing quite some augmentation is reported on the general aggregate. We understand that the abnormal feature of the situation is that a million case pack would stand recorded on the American side were it not for a curious freak of nature beyond the control of man. In ordinary years the fresh water from the Fraser floods out into the Gulf and around in Mud Bay. The salmon follow it and are caught in the American traps. This year, however, the Fraser is very low and the fresh water does not extend to the traps across the line. The fish strike it before they reach Point Roberts and, striking it, stay in it, for, once in the fresh water, they will not go back to the salt. The result is that they miss the traps, which would otherwise get most of them, the run being comparatively small now, and come on direct to the estuary of the river whence they ascend to their various spawning grounds. The increased number of traps off the southern shore of Vancouver, B. C., also directly affected prospects in Sound waters. It is none the less a fact that a sockeye year has materialized in the regular four-year cycle, and we have only to instance the fact that the new purchasers of the Pacific American Fisheries plant, E. B. Deming and associates, have already far more than paid for the property in the amount of fish packed. At the receiver's sale the property was bid in for $310,000, and fish to the value of almost thrice that sum are now in the warehouses of the big concern.

Regarding British Columbia prospects, there can be no doubt. The Fraser River and Northern British Columbia canners have beaten the Sound packers hollow. While short of a pack which optimists appear to think normal that is anywhere over the million case mark, solely because of the extraordinary success of the fishing four years ago, we still think that the record will exceed that on the other side the territorial line by at least 250,000 cases. It is simply absurd to say that with an output in prospect of a monetary value of over ten million dollars, exclusive of Alaska or the Columbia River, the sockeye season of 1905 can be considered a failure. Such statements emanate merely with interested brokers who are discouraged at the market price ruling on the new pack.

Regarding the market on sockeyes, we have nothing to add to our notations of last week. Undoubtedly strong bear pressure will be exerted if the predictions of the controlling interests in British Columbia are in accord with that of the A. P. A., although they have not the same reason for desiring high prices on sockeyes. All that they have to urge is that the grade of fish is a fancy one and there are four lean years in prospect. How they may view the export outlook we cannot say.

First advices from Alaska are now coming to hand. Passengers on a recent steamer in from Stewart and Valdez report that the Alaska salmon pack this year will be somewhat larger than last. The total pack of red salmon will probably be in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 cases. The Bristol Bay country, which is the great place for the salmon, will turn out probably 200,000 cases over last year's pack. Little attention is being paid to the pink salmon this year, and not more than 200,000 cases will be put up. The American ship St. Nicholas, fifteen days from Nushagak, has arrived at Astoria, Ore., with 37,852 cases of salmon, consigned to the Columbia River Packers' Association. The run this year is reported as exceptionally good, and, if the cans had been provided, 50,000 cases could have been packed. The North Alaska Salmon Company's pack is fully 85% more than in 1904, but the weather last year was against the canners in Bristol Bay. Last year the Association operated 11 canneries in the Bristol Bay district and packed 565,000 cases. This year, with only 7 canneries, the Association's Bristol Bay pack is a little over 625,000 cases, or almost 90,000 cases average to a cannery. The 14 canneries in Bristol Bay operated by other companies have packed 420,000 cases, or 30,000 cases average to a cannery. Reports from Association canneries south of the Alaska Peninsula indicate an average pack, but, as the season is later there than in Bristol Bay and packing still going no definite figures are yet available.

With the fishing season on the Columbia river yet to run two weeks and the spurt of late fish only just beginning to fall away, says an advice of the 12th instant, indications are that the total pack of canned salmon will reach 300,000 cases, and that last year's pack of pickled fish will be equalled this year. Estimates of this year's canned pack thus far range from 150,000 to 200,000 cases. Last season the canneries turned out 300,000 cases. The open season closes August 25, or two weeks from last Friday. The best salmon have already passed the fishing grounds, and those that will be caught the next thirteen days are expected to be inferior, according ing to the rule of past seasons. The packers of Hoquiam and Aberdeen, Wash., anticipate a large catch of the famous Grays Harbor "chinooks." Season opened the 15th instant.——*The Fishing Gazette.*

THE WOERNER CAPPING MACHINE.

It is a power capper requiring less than one horse power to operate. Two half-grown boys, with no previous experience can cap from 12,000 to 20,000 3-pound cans per day.

Without any adjustment it will cap one and two-pound cans equally as well as three-pound cans, without risk or worry. It is always ready for work for a large or small quantity as desired.

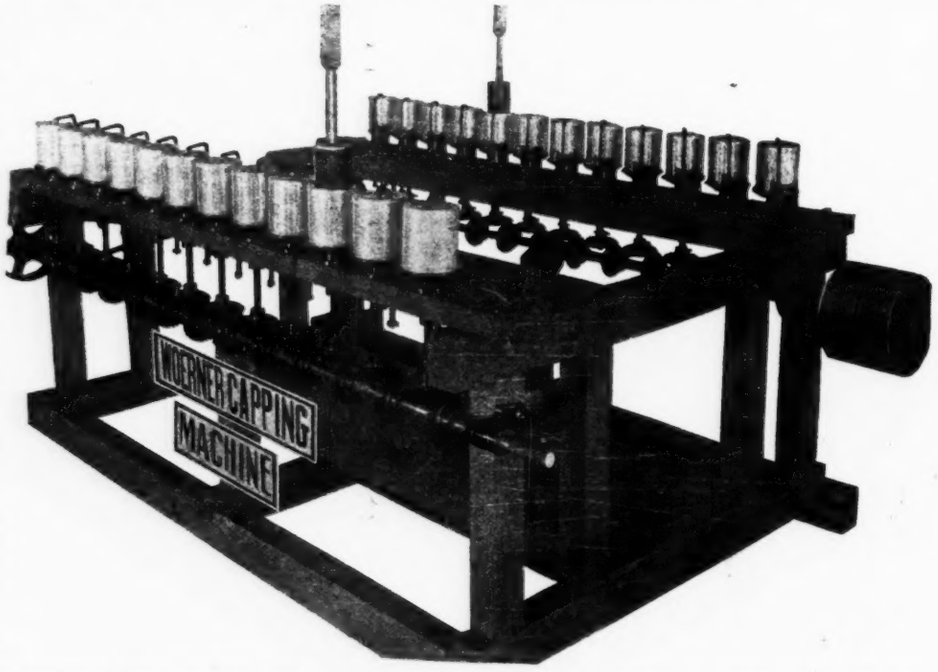
It prevents strikes on capping in your factory, as any boy or man, with no knowledge of capping, can do the work as well as a professional.

When you receive the machine from the railroad company it is all ready to belt up and go to work. No guess coming from anyone.

It will do better work than any of the high priced machines. No machinist is required to keep it in running order, nor any high priced gas apparatus to run it, simply Clark's Oil System or gasolene pressure, nothing more.

It is not a new machine but a well tried capper. I have had it in use for twenty-seven years, making the necessary improvements from time to time. I am therefore able to give you the benefit of my own practical experience for this length of time.

It requires no one to look after it, as it can not get out of order and will last a lifetime.



It will cap your cans, any size opening, at an expense of less than three cents per 100 cans. This expense is less than any other capper will show.

It requires four and a half by seven feet of floor space. It has a tight and loose pulley, and should run at a speed of about sixty, and not over seventy, revolutions.

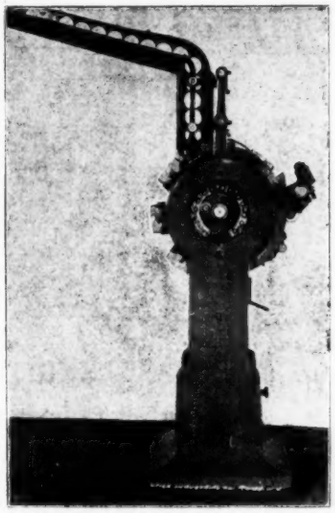
It is the cheapest and best capper now on the market, costing $300, F. O. B. cars, Liverpool, N. Y. We have two of the cappers in use ourselves, and now we have one on hand to ship. We will always keep from one to three on hand to avoid disappointment in shipping.

DAVID C. WOERNER, Liverpool, N. Y.

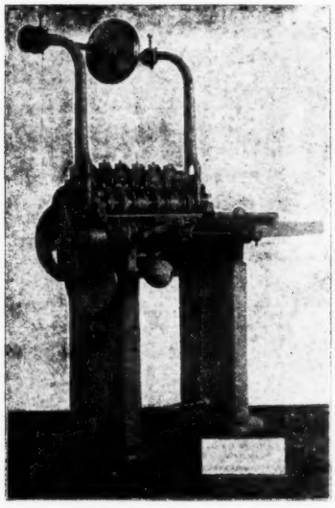
S. O. RANDALL,
476 Marine Bank Bldg., Baltimore,
Southern Agent.

This illustrates the Most Perfect Machine for

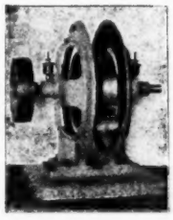
Heading RoundCans



It is continuous in operation and almost noiseless. These machines are heading 130 condensed milk cans per minute, which is much less than their capacity. The bottoms are Tagger's tin, very difficult to handle in other machines. If bodies are of uniform size, no crimping is required.



Diligent study of the Slitter problem has made it possible for the inventor of this machine to perfect it in every particular and it stands far in advance of all Slitters heretofore offered. It is operated by a single belt, the Automatic feed, receiving and discharge rolls and cutter shafts being perfectly timed by cut steel gears. No slitter operated by two belts can produe like results.



This Crimper is of new and unequaled design. It is quickly adjustable to different diameters and without change of parts. The crimping rings are only adjustable laterally and cannot be put out of axial adjustment. Its capacity is without limit in speed.

We Manufacture

Seamers, Floaters, Testers, making a complete line of High-speed Fruit Can machines of unequaled design and construction.

Catalog Mailed on Application

Utica Industrial Co.

UTICA, N. Y.

OUR

SOLDER

Is made to suit our customers and we please all.

WIRE, BAR AND DROP SOLDER.

ALSO

Acid, Spelter & Soldering Irons.

S. JOHANCEN & COMPANY,

737 EAST PRATT STREET

BALTIMORE, MD.

A Canner's Trust

has to be placed in the machinery and appliances he uses, therefore a fhrifty packer will look up these now and see that they are all in good working order, and that he is well supplied.

We can Supply the Stock of

Crane Fixtures, Crates, Fixtures, Fire Pots, Burners, Valves, Furnace Doors, Grate Bars, Gasoline and Air Tanks, Jacket Kettles, Scalding Baskets, Steam Gauges, Trucks, Fruit knives and Parers, Capping and Tipping Coppers, Hand Cappers, Steels, etc., all at lowest prices. And

Tomato Scalders. Process Kettles. *Order at Once*

A. K. ROBINS & CO.

(S. M. SINDALL.)

AGENTS FOR

King, Queen,
Moore & Bristols,
and Stevenson,s
TOMATO FILLERS.

726 E. PRATT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Every time you see this advertisement we want you to think of FLUX.

And every time you think of FLUX, we want you to remember that

EUREKA SOLDERING FLUX

Is the Best and Most reliable.

The Safest and Most Economical.

The Purest and Cheapest.

Our booklet tells how and why. Send for it today. Better still, send an order for a hundred pound keg.

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Eby Tomato Corer and Pineapple Eye Remover.

Just what the Canners have been looking for, cuts the core and eyes out core shape, does the work neatly and fast; saves fruit, labor and money.

Price per dozen, - $6.00

Price for one by mail, post paid 75c

Address all orders to

P. J. EBY,

TROTWOOD, O.

AT THE THEATRES

WEEK OF SEPT. 4, 1905.

FORDS,

LOUIS JAMES { VIRGINIUS / RICHELIEU / INGOMAR

MARYLAND THEATRE, Matinee Daily.

KEITH'S VAUDEVILLE ATTRACTIONS.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE, Matinees Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

LOST IN A BIG CITY.

BLANEY'S THEATRE, Matinees Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday,

MORE TO BE PITIED THAN SCORNED.

MONUMENTAL THEATRE, Matinee Daily.

THE HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS.

NEW LOCK SEAM CAN! NEW LOCK SEAM CAN

JOHN W. MANN & CO.,

MAKERS OF

Fruit and Vegetable Cans

We are prepared to furnish the trade with the best Lock Seam Can that can be produced. Our factory is equipped with the most modern Automatic Machinery for making packers Cans. We invite your correspondence, and before placing your orders compare our prices with those of our competitors. Prices subject to change without notice.

Yours truly,

JOHN W. MANN & CO..

902 to 920 S. CAROLINE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD!

BALTIMORE CANNED GOODS MARKET.

REPORTED BY BROKERS.

F. O. B. Baltimore. Country Goods, F. O. B. Cannery.

UNLABELED GOODS ABOUT 2½c. LESS.

APPLES.

	Cash.	Regular.
Standard 2s	$	50
" 3s		57½ 70
" Gallons		1 65 1 90

BAKED BEANS.

Lunch 1s	$	31 42
" 2s		40 70
Tall 2s		40 70
" 3s		55 90

BEANS.

Green String 2s	$	50 75
" " 3s		75 90
" " Gallons		2 00 2 25
White Wax 2s		45 65
" " 3s		80 90
" " Gallons		1 75 2 00
Refugee 2s		80
" Extras, 2s		1 25 1 50
Green Lima 2s		90
" " small 2s		1 25

BERRIES

T. G. CRANWELL & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.

No. 2 Standard Strawberries	$	57½
" Extra Fancy Preserved Strawberries		1 20 1 25
No. 1 Ex. Pres. Strawberries		75
" 2 Standard Raspberries		70
" Ex. Pres. Red Raspberries		1 20
" Standard Blackberries		70
" 3 " "		
" 2 Extra Blackberries		1 20
" " Fancy "		
" Standard Gooseberries		70
" " Blueberries		65

T. J. MEEHAN & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.

Blackberries, 2s	$	57½ 60
" " Pres		1 00 1 10
Blueberries, 2s		65
Strawberries, 2s		55 60
" Preserved 1s		75 80
" " 2s		1 10 1 30
" Gallons		3 00 3 25
Gooseberries, 2s		70 75
Raspberries, Red 2s		65 70
" " " Preserved		1 00 1 25
" Black 2s		65 70
" " " Preserved		1 15 1 20

CHERRIES.

Red 2s	$	55 60
White 2s		90 1 10
Extra White		1 25 1 30

CORN.

T. J. MEEHAN & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.

No. 2 Full Standard, Shoepeg	$	60
" New York or Maine Style		55 70
" Seconds, Soaked		
" Standard, Evergreen		52½ 55

J. L. ROWLAND & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.

No. 2 Full Standnrd, Moist Pack	$	52½ 60
" New York or Maine Style		65 75
" Seconds		

T. G. CRANWELL & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.

No. 2 Standard Sugar Corn, Harford Co.	$	52½
" " Dry Packed		62½
" Ex. Sugar Corn, fine qual., dry pk'd.		75 80

H. H. TAYLOR & SON, Brokers, Baltimore.

No. 2 Full Standard, Moist	$	52½ 57½
" New York or Maine Style Dry Pack		55 60
" Seconds " " "		52

CORN AND TOMATOES.

No. 2	$	65
No. 3		

OKRA.

Standard 2s	$	70
" 3s		90

OKRA AND TOMATOES.

No. 2	$	57½ 60
No. 3		70 75

OYSTERS.

2s, 4 Ounce	$	75
1s, 5 "		80 90
1s, 8 "		1 40 1 45
2s, 10 "		1 50 1 65
1s, Light Weight		45 47½
2s, Light Weight		
1s, Lunch Tins		
1s, 6 Ounce Selects		
2s, 12 " "		

OYSTERS—Continued.

	Cash.	Regular.
T. G. CRANWELL & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.		
No. 1 Extra Lunch	$	1 00
" 2 "		
5 oz. No. 1 Standards		75
10 " " "		1 50
5 oz. Standards, tall cans		77½
10 " " "		1 47½
4 oz. No. 1 Cove		70
8 " 2 "		1 40
No. 1 Light Weights		45
" 2 " "		85

PEARS.

Bartlett 2s	$	65
" 3s		75
Extra Bartlett 2s		
" " 3s		

PEACHES.

H. H. TAYLOR & SON, Brokers, Baltimore.

No. 3 Standard, Yellow	$	1 50 1 60
" Seconds, "		1 25 1 35
" Pie Unpeeled		85 90

T. J. MEEHAN & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.

3-lb. Extra Standard Yellow Peaches	$	1 60
3-lb. " Selected " "		1 75
No. 3 Standard, Yellow, Balto. packed		1 50
" Seconds, Yellow		1 25
" " White		1 20
2-lb. " Peaches		90
No. 2 Standard, Yellow		1 20
" " White		1 15
Gallons, Pie		3 10
3-lb. Pie		90

T. G. CRANWELL & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.

No. 3 Pies, Unpeeled	$	85
" " Peeled		1 10
Gallon Pies, Unpeeled		3 00
" " Peeled		
No. 2 Seconds, White		90
" " Yellow		95
No. 3 Seconds, White		1 20
" " Yellow		1 25
No. 2 Standards, White		1 00
" " Yellow		1 05
No. 3 Standards, White		1 50
" " Yellow		1 50
" Ex. Selected, Yellow		1 75

PEAS.

H. H. TAYLOR & SON, Brokers, Baltimore.

No. 2 Early June, Full Standard	$	70 75
" " " Sifted		85 90
" " " 2ds, labeled Standard		55 60
" Soaks		40 45
" Seconds		55 60
" Marrowfat, Full Standard		65 70
" Extra Sifted		1 10 1 35
" Petit Poi		1 45 1 75

T. G. CRANWELL & Co., Brokers, Baltimore

No. 2 Second Marrowfat	$	55
" Standard " White		65
" Second Early June		56
" Standard "		65
" Extra "		75
" Sifted "		90 1 00
Ex. Sifted "		1 25 1 40
Ex. Fan. Sf'd " Petit Pois		1 60 1 75

PINEAPPLE.

Standard 1s, Eyeless and Coreless		75 80
" 2s, " "		1 00 1 10
Extra 1s, Cocktail		85 90
" 2s, "		
" 1s, Grated		85 90
" 2s, "		1 80 1 90
Extra 1s, Eyeless and Coreless		
" 2s, "		1 50 1 60
" 1s, Grated		
" 2s, "		1 55 1 65
Preserved 2s, Eyeless and Coreless		1 80 1 90
" " Grated		1 80 1 90
Seconds 2s, Sliced		70 90
Pie Grated 3s		70
Pie Grated, Gallons		2 10

T. G. CRANWELL & CO., Brokers.

No. 2 Seconds, Not Eyeless	$	70
" " Eyeless and Coreless		85
" Standards, Not Eyeless		90
" " Eyeless and Coreless		1 00
" Ex. " "		1 30
No. 1 Ex. Fancy Sliced, Eyel's & Corl's		90
" " Grated		90
" " Cocktail		90
No. 2 Extra Fancy Grated		1 75
No. 3 Pie Grated, in Water		65
" " in Syrup		70
Gallon " in Water		1 80
" " in Syrup		1 90

TOMATOES.

	Cash.		Regular.	
T. J. MEEHAN & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.				
No. 3 Full Standards	.....	.....	85	.....
" Seconds	.....	.....	75	.....
No. 2 Full Standards	.....	.....	60	.....
" Seconds	.....	.....	55	.....
Gallons, Standard	.....	.....	2 25	.....
J. L. ROWLAND & BRO., Brokers, Baltimore.				
No. 3 Full Standard	65	70	.....	.....
" Seconds	60	62½	.....	.....
No. 2 Full Standard	50	52½	.....	.....
" Seconds	45	50	.....	.....
H. H. TAYLOR & SON, Brokers, Baltimore.				
No. 3 Full Standard	.....	.....	82½	85
" Seconds, Labeled Standards	.....	.....	.....	80
No. 2 Full Standards	.....	.....	.....	85
" Seconds, Labeled Standards	.....	.....	55	60
T. G. CRANWELL & CO., Brokers, Baltimore.				
No. 2 Standard Tomatoes	60	.....	.....	.....
" 3 " "	85	.....	.....	.....
" 3 Ex. Select Tomatoes, Tall Cans	1 10	.....	.....	.....
" 3 Second Tomatoes	75	.....	.....	.....
" 2 "	57½	.....	.....	.....
Gallon Standard Tomatoes	2 35	.....	.....	.....

NEW YORK CANNED GOODS MARKET.

(Reported by Special Correspondence.)

APPLES—Gallon New York State	2 50 @	2 60
" Maryland gallons	2 00	2 25
APRICOTS—California Standards 2½s	.....	1 60
ASPARAGUS—Oyster Bay	3 75	4 00
" 3-lb. Tips	2 50	3 00
BEANS—No. 2 Lima	1 00	1 25
" No. 2 String, Southern	65	67½
" Baked, No. 3	72½	75
" N Y. String, 2s	1 00	1 50
CORN—No. 2 New York State	80	85
" " Maine	1 05	1 10
" " Southern	77½	80
" " Western, 2s	75	80
LOBSTER—Flats, ½-lb	1 85	2 05
" flats, 1-lb	3 50	3 75
OYSTERS—5 Ounce Standards	82½	92½
" 2-lb. 10 Ounce	1 55	1 75
PEACHES—2½-lb. Standard, California Yellow	1 65	1 70
" 3-lb. Extra, California Yellow	2 45	2 50
" Southern Standard 3s	1 20	1 45
PEARS—California 2½-lb	1 50	1 75
PEAS—No. 2 Early June Extra Sifted	1 35	1 50
" " " " Sifted	1 05	1 20
" " " " Standard	75	80
" " " " Seconds	60	65
PINEAPPLE—No. 2, Eyeless and Coreless, Extra	1 75	1 85
" " Grated	1 75	1 90
" " Standards	1 20	.....
" Gallon Pie, Grated	2 10	2 50
PUMPKIN—No. 3	50	65
" Gallon	2 00	.....
SALMON—Columbia River talls, 1-lb	1 65	1 75
" " " flats, 1-lb	.....	1 85
" " " " ½-lb	1 05	1 10
" Alaska Red, talls, 1-lb	1 02½	1 13½
" Medium Red, talls, 1-lb	1 00	1 05
" Chums, talls, 1-lb	.....	.....
" Sockeye, flats, 1-lb	.....	.....
" " talls, 1-lb	1 60	1 67½
" " flats, ½-lb	.....	.....
" Alaska Pink, talls, 1-lb	87½	90
" Cohoes, talls, 1-lb	1 05	.....
" Cohoes, flats, 1-lb	1 15	1 17½
STRAWBERRIES—Gallons	4 25	.....
" Standard 2s	1 30	1 40
SUCCOTASH—Maine pack, 2s	80	85
" other pack, 2s	75	80
TOMATOES—No. 2 Standard Maryland	.....	65
" No. 3 " "	.....	85
" No. 3 " New Jersey	87½	90
" Gallons, Maryland	2 25	.....
" Gallons, Jersey	2 35	.....

CANS AND CANNERS' METALS.

F. O. B. BALTIMORE, MD.

CANNERS' AND PACKERS' SOLDERS.

	½x½	9x10	8x10
Drop and Bar	$ 19	18	17
Wire Coil	19	18	17
Wire Segments			

CANS.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

No. 1 S. H	$10 00 per thousand.
No. 2 S. H	13 00 "
No. 2 P. H	13 50 "
No. 3 P. H	17 00 "
Gallon P. H	42 50 "
No. 3 Jersey P. H., Standard	18 00 "

SOLDER HEMMED CAPS.

S. H. $ .85 P. H. $1 30 P. A. H. $1 70 per thousand.

INDEPENDENT PRICES.

No. 1.	2 S. H.	2 L. H.	3 Stand.	Gallons.
$9.50	$12.50	$13.00	$16.50	$40.00 per thousand

SOLDERING COPPERS MATERIALS, ETC.

Canmakers' Coppers	$ 24	.....	.....	.....
Carboys	1 50	.....	.....	.....

TIN PLATES.

I. C., 14x20, Charcoal Alloway	$	.....	.....	.....
I. C., 14x20, 107 lbs. Bessemer Steel	3 83	.....	.....	.....
I. C., 14x20, 100 lbs. Bessemer Steel	3 71	.....	.....	.....
I. C., 13½x19½, 95 lbs. Bessemer Steel	3 50	.....	.....	.....
I. C., 13½x19½, 90 lbs. Bessemer Steel	3 45	.....	.....	.....
I. C., 14x22, 110 lbs. Bessemer Steel	.....	.....	.....	.....
I. C., 14x22, 100 lbs. Bessemer Steel	4 01	.....	.....	.....

PIG TIN.

	5 to 10 tons	1 to 4 tons		
Straits	$33 ⅛	33 ¼	.....	.....
Malacca	33 50	33 70	.....	.....

PIG LEAD.

Omaha	$ 5 00	5 15	.....	.....

Standard Sizes for Cans.

	DIAMETER.	HEIGHT.
No. 1 Cans	2 11-16 in.	4 in.
No. 2 Cans	3⅜ in.	4 9-16 in.
No. 2½—California	4 in.	4¾ in.
No. 3 Cans	4 3-16 in.	4⅞ in.
No. 6 Cans, to contain double the quantity of No. 3		
No. 10 Cans, (Gallons)	6¼ in.	6⅞ in.

All outside measure at largest parts.

EDWARD GUDEMAN, Ph. D.

Consulting Chemist Chemical Engineer

LEGAL AND TECHNICAL EXPERT

Special Attention Given to Food Products and Beverages: Candies, Canned Goods, Cereals, Distilled Liquors, Fats, Meats, Starches, Sugars, Vinegars, Waters, Colors, Preservatives, etc.

Suite 903-4 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL CAN CO.

Oyster, Fruit and Vegetable

CANS

STANDARD SIZE AND QUALITY.

CAPACITY: 100,000 PER DAY

ONLY THE BEST COKE TIN PLATE USED IN MAKING CANS.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

United States Cipher Code.

121 N. Caroline Street,

Baltimore, Md.

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

NOT a PRESERVATIVE, but a SWEETENER.

PURER, CLEANER, MORE HEALTHFUL, CHEAPER AND BETTER TO USE THAN CANE SUGAR.

WRITE FOR AUTHORITIES.

Branches: Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Providence, Montreal, Hamilton, } Canada.

LOCAL WESTERN AGENT:
E. E. MANHARD, - Waterloo, Iowa.
LOCAL SOUTHERN AGENT:
R. C. GRIFFITH & CO., Baltimore, Md,
LOCAL N. Y. STATE AGENT:
W. H. SMITH. - Le Roy, N. Y.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO.,
122 Pearl Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

THE LARGEST CANNERS USE

PERFECTION SOLDERING FLUX

PERFECTION TOMATO COLORING

PERFECTION TOMATO COLORING

WE MAKE COLORING FOR SUGAR BEETS, FRUITS, BERRIES, Etc. SAMPLES FREE.

BALTIMORE CHEMICAL COMPANY,

Write for particulars regard coloring etc. 400-401 MARINE BANK BLDG., BALTIMORE, MD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

MAIER'S EXCELSIOR SILVER LACQUER

Just what you want for rusty cans.

Will cover rusty spots and bring your cans back to their original color and your goods will look like fresh packed.

PUT UP IN 1, 2, 3, 5 AND 10 GALLON CANS.

JOHN G. MAIER'S SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LACQUERS AND PAINTS,
ALL COLORS.
STAINS, VARNISHES ETC.
BALTIMORE, MD.

CANTON BOX COMPANY,
2501 to 2515 Boston St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Packing Boxes.

Made up or in Shooks. Cargo or Carload.

When in Doubt

whether it be of how to pack any special article, of the exact directions to put up anything in canned or preserved goods,

Consult

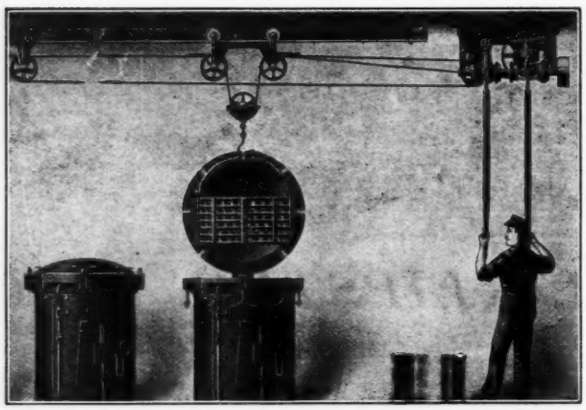
me, and I will give you the benefit of my years of experience in this line, and the charge will be very reasonable.

W. L. Hinchman,

26 Milton Ave., Baltimore, Md.

BETHLEHEM

BEST HOIST EVER BUILT.



Friction Clutches Throughout.
Sure Limit Stops. Greatest Daily Capacity.
MOST DURABLE.
No Hard Work For Operator.

MANUFACTURED BY
BETHLEHEM FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
We are Specialists in Hoisting Machinery.

The Grasshoppers of 1905 . . . .

Have flown beyond all other machines for washing and scalding tomatoes.

The new sliding gear transmission makes them go easier. They are known as the only perfect scalder. Very prompt delivery for this season.

Our Single and Double Dump Hand Scalders Have No Equal.

Oyster Steam Boxes

With all modern improvements, and any length. Get our prices.

We manufacture a full line of Canning Machinery; our Catalogue for the asking.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

VANCE & BAKER MANUFACTURING CO.
MUSCATINE, IOWA.

STEVENSON & CO'S DOUBLE-END CRIMPER

This cut illustrates our latest designed Crimper.
Easily adjusted to various lengths of bodies.
Strongly built of the best material.
Capacity practically unlimited.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Stevenson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,

601-607 South Caroline Street, Baltimore, Md.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

Paid subscribers can use this column *Free* for securing either positions or hands. To all others the charge is 20c. per line, one time, or 50c. per line, monthly; cash with order. Where the address is care of THE TRADE, stamps should be sent for answers, as the P. O. requires renewed postage on such.

HANDS WANTED.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced operator for Hawkins Capper; also competent man to work Climax Capper. Address, with full particulars, Peninsular, care of The Trade.

WANTED—A thorough Pulp Man; applicants should give full particulars and state if they can also make high-grade ketchup and baked beans. Address "B," care The Trade.

WANTED—At once, a Catsup Cook, one who understands making catsup, chili sauce, the manufacture of pulp and a general knowledge of canning and preserving business; state your age, for whom you have worked, salary expected and other particulars. Address your reply to J. Ed. Guenther, Owensboro, Ky.

WANTED—One experienced operator for Hawkins Capper; one experienced tipper; to begin work about August 12th. Wages 17½ cents per hour. Haserot Canning Co., Kent, Ohio.

WANTED—A competent man to superintend Canning factory, packing Sweet Corn only. Must understand machinery, and know how to handle help. Address, W. C., care The Trade, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Experienced Salesman and Manager for vegetable canning factory in the Middle West. Address O. S. D., care The Trade.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Position as processor in first class plant packing peas, corn, beans, apples and tomatoes. Expert on Maine style corn and dry pumpkin. Will sign for moderate salary until January 1, if preference is given, after approval, for 1906. Western or southern factory preferred. Address, stating what you have to Western, care of The Trade.

POSITION WANTED.—An all around preserver, Ketchup, Sauce or Mustard Maker, Understanding Canning, Pickling and Salting, with the best of references and years of experience, is open for position. Address Preserver, 213 Couti St., Mobile, Ala.

POSITION WANTED—By experienced superintendent and processor, who understands packing of fruits and vegetables, also baked beans and sauer kraut, etc.; experienced in the manufacturing of high and low grade jams, jellies, preserves, and catsups, also the making of pulp for same. Understand the growing of canners' crops. Three years' experience on the road and at present control large trade in catsup, etc. Am strictly temperate and can furnish best of reference. Address G, care of The Trade.

Notice to packers and canners---Your attention is called to the fact that the Superintendent Processors' Association furnishes you with first-class expert processors and superintendents free of charge, therefore, when you desire to make a change or are in need of a good superintendent or processor, kindly drop the Secretary a card or send stamps and he will furnish full particulars, so you can be placed in communication with several, and thereby select your own choice and make your own terms with them. For full particulars, address Wm. Smith, Secretary, Superintendent Processors' Association, care The Trade, Baltimore, Md.

Now at liberty to engage with reliable established firm as Superintendent or Manager for 1905. Expert Corn and Pea Processor. Over twenty years experience in packing all kinds of fruits, vegetables and meats. Can build plant and set up all machinery if necessary. Have successfully managed all classes of help. Can furnish as good references as any man in the business. Have connections with very best wholesale houses east and west, and can aid you in selling your goods and extending your business. If you are willing to pay for experience and reliability, let me hear from you. Address, "New York," care of THE TRADE.

Condensed Soup Chef. Makes highest grade and largest selling condensed soup on the market at present. Has had long experience and is thoroughly competent to make the goods and run the department. Would prefer to hear only from firms who would manufacture on a large scale. Address A. Z., care of The Trade.

POSITION WANTED—By processor and manager of 20 years experience, Can equip and manage all departments of factory or farm, good manager of help and familiar with all the latest and most approved machinery and methods. Corn, Peas and Baked Beans a specialty, also a full summer and winter line of fruits, vegetables, oysters, shrimp, etc. References from most progressive Canners. Address, Experience, 212 N.Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Position as processor. My specialty is fruit preserving, Jelly making, compounding whole fruits syrups, and jams. Over 25 years experience. Address P. J. E. 310 S. Carlton Ave. Baltimore.

WANTED—Responsible position with canning factory of large capacity, preferably one which is operated all the year. Competent to take entire charge. Reference. Address, Alfred Bilderback, Genl. Delivery, Phila. Pa.

WANTED—A Position as Processor, have had ten (10) years experience in packing and canning all kinds of fruits, tomatoes. beans and pumpkins. can give the best of reference. Address, A. C. A., Box 213 Delhi, Ontario, Can.

Kraut Manufacturers' Attention

Reduced Prices of

CORE CUTTERS FOR 1905

Every Kraut Manufacturer should have one.
Saves 15% of your Cabbage.
Gives the Kraut a better Flavor.

Made in Two Sizes at Reduced Prices

So that Every Kraut Manufacturer Can Afford To Use Them.

You can't make good Kraut without it.

Two New Sizes

OF

Kraut Cutters

at Reduced Prices.

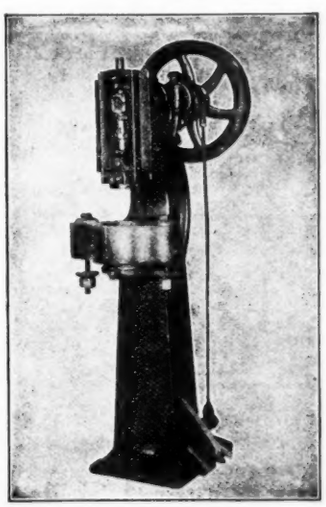
Write for Catalogue.

JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y. U. S. A.

A good Recipe for making Sauer Kraut mailed on application.

POWER PRESS

WITH IMPROVED CLUTCH.



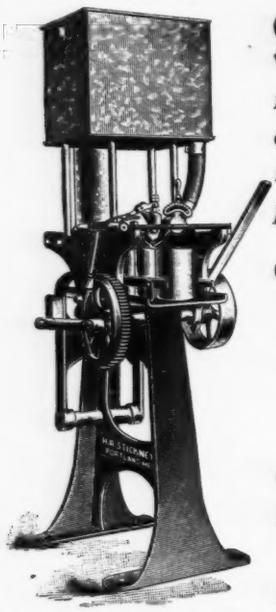
PRESSES, DIES,
ROLLERS, SLITTERS,
CRIMPERS
and
FLOATERS.

PINEAPPLE
CORERS, SIZERS,
SLICERS
and
GRATERS.

The John R. Mitchell Co.

CANNING AND CANMAKING MACHINERY

FOOT OF WASHINGTON STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.



SYRUPING MACHINE

instantly adjustible for any quantity while going, and feeding one, two or three pound cans.

Capacity Single Line, 25,000 daily
Price $125.00.

Double Line, Double Capacity.
Price $175.00.

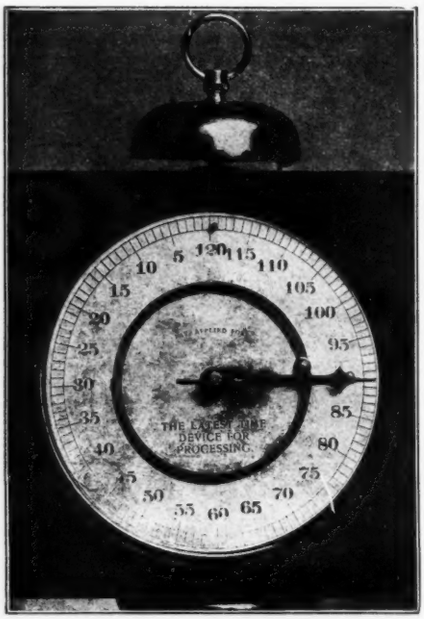
Special can filling machines for all purposes handling CONDENSED MILK, BAKED BEANS, FATS, OILS, MUSTARDS, &c., in round or square cans or glass jars.

New England agent for Sprague Canning Machinery Company's full line.

HENRY R. STICKNEY,
PORTLAND, ME.

The Newest Time Device for Processing.

NO MORE UNDERCOOKING.
NO MORE OVERCOOKING.
NO MORE ERRORS.



The Clock Will Tell You, and Keep You Right.

Simply turn the hand on the dial to the number of minutes the process calls for, and when that time is up the bell rings. Have placed orders with several of the large packers and would like to send them to every factory for trial, to be sent back if not entirely satisfactory.

DIALS MADE WITH 120 MINUTES.

Made by JOHN T. STAFF, Jr.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

A Model Canning Factory

The plant shown is one of the most complete and perfectly appointed in the country. Under

THE HASTINGS SYSTEM

it cost less than if the owners had undertaken their own contracting. We saved them money and gave them a better, more practical and more economical plant to operate.

We Build Everything for the Fruit and Vegetable packing business. We constantly employ expert engineers, architects and superintendents.

Our Experience is Your Safeguard. Our line of machinery is complete, including Automatic Corn and Tomato Fillers, Power Capping Machinery, Horizontal, Open and Closed Retorts, Traveling Hoists, etc., Engines, Boilers, Pipe, Fittings, Belting and other general equipment —all modern and efficient in every respect.

Refitting for Profit—If your factory expense is eating up your profits, write us. We can turn the flow of money the other way. Address

THE HASTINGS INDUSTRIAL CO.,
Cor. LaSalle & Lake Streets, - - Chicago, Ill.

The South

Is the coming section of the country for all classes of woodworking industries. Its resources in desirable woods, both in quantity and variety, exceed those of any other section.

Factory Locations

Unequaled for stave, heading, box, fruit package and miscellaneous artiles made of wood may be obtained along the lines of the Southern Railway. *Refer to File No. 26325.*

M. V. RICHARDS,

LAND AND INDUSTRIAL AGENT,

SOUTHERN RAILWAY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Extra Coated Tin Plates.

There is a growing demand for Tin Plates for CANNING PURPOSES carrying a heavier coating of Tin than the regular Coke Plates. We are in full accord with this movement, having furnished a number of our customers with extra coated plates and are prepared to continue supplying the trade with plates of any coating desired.

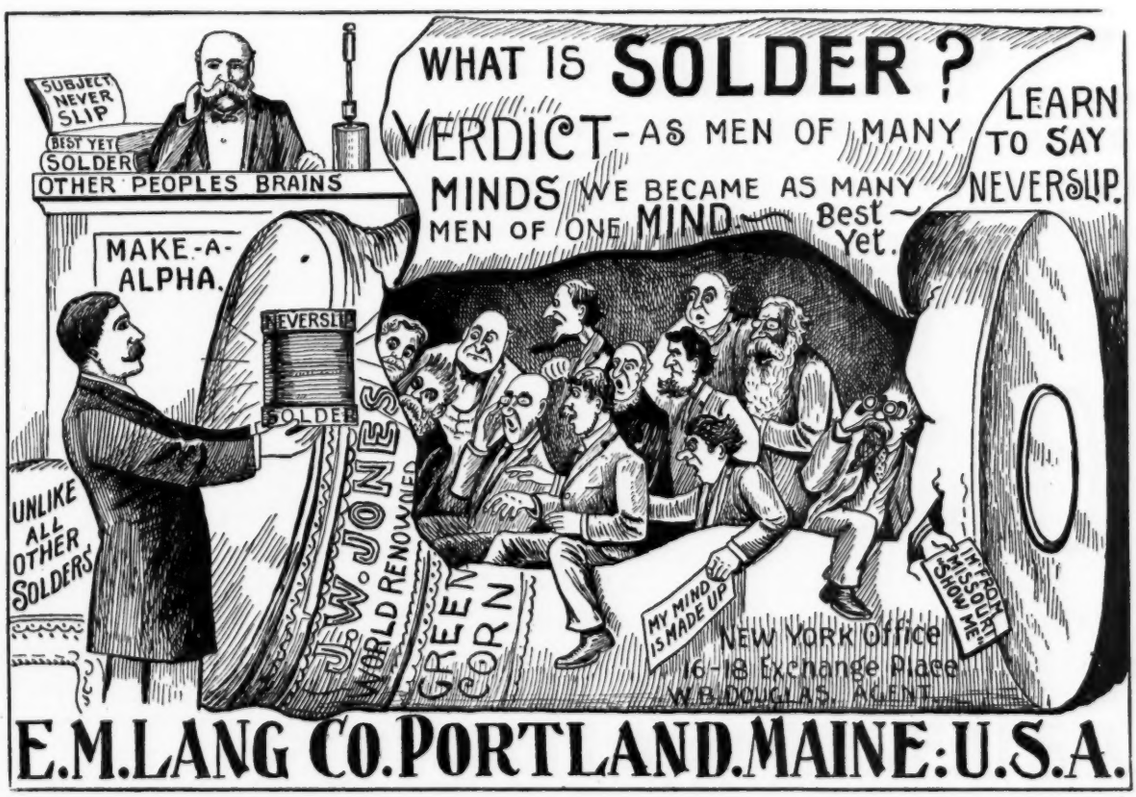
A quality of soft and well coated plate always maintained.

CAPACITY 700,000 BOXES PER ANNUM.

POPE TIN PLATE COMPANY,

CHARLES E. POPE, President.

Offices: PITTSBURGH, PA. **Works: STEUBENVILLE, O.**



Food For Thought

THREE CONCERNS IN MAINE WILL HAVE A COMBINED CAPACITY OF MORE THAN A THOUSAND CANS A MINUTE, OVER 650 THOUSAND IN 10 HOURS, 3,600,000 PER WEEK ON OUR MACHINES THIS SEASON.

Food For Thought

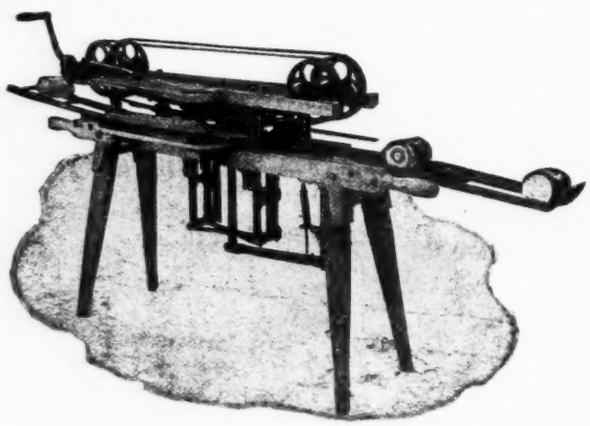
STEWARD'S SANITARY CAN SYSTEM.

L. & J. A. STEWARD,

Rutland, Vermont.

The Morral Labeling Machine

Blanchester, Ohio. March 17, 1905.
Morral Bros., Morral, Ohio.
Gentlemen:-
I have used the Morral Labeling Machine and can speak for same as a most perfect machine. Doeth work accurately, quick and perfectly satisfactory.
Very respectfully,
E. D. SMITH.



Circleville, Ohio. March 15, 1905.
Morral Bros., Morral, Ohio.
Gentlemen:-
In reply to an enquiry from you as to the work done by the Morral Labeler that we purchased from you last season, reply that we used the machine during the whole of our pack about 35, 000 cases, and that the machine gave entire satisfaction and our processor who has used labelers of other makes claims that the work was equal to the higher priced machines.
Signed The Central Ohio Cang. Co.
Per Irvin F. Snyder Sec.

An Always Ready, Perfect Worker.

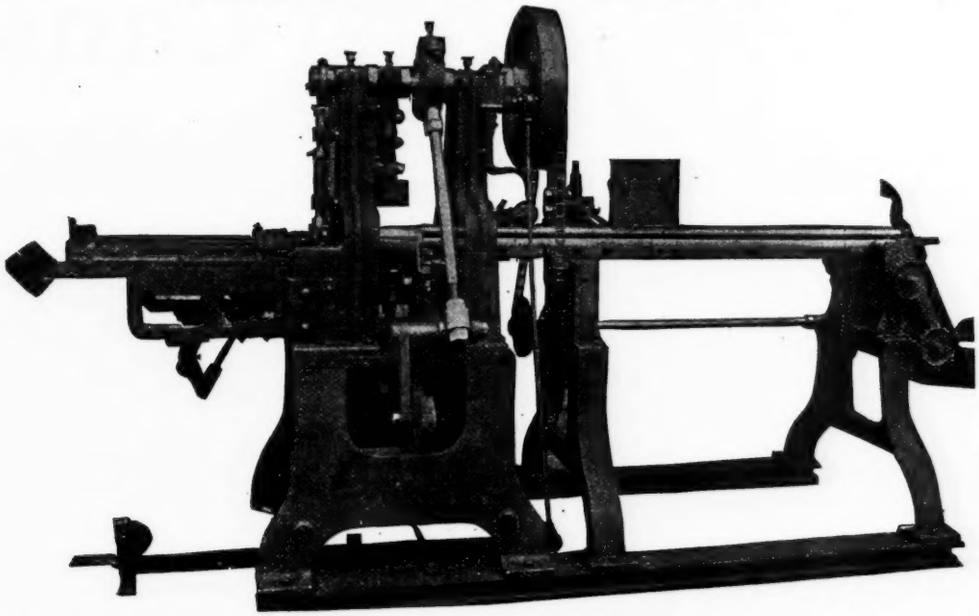
The Machine is not in its experimental stage, but has been on the market for years, doing satisfactory work, at a great saving of cost. Two important considerations; and the price is right.

MORRAL BROS.
MORRAL, OHIO.

THE LATEST

AUTOMATIC SIDE SEAM LOCKING MACHINE

WITH SOLDERING ATTACHMENT.



The Machine shown above is our Latest Improved Lock Seam Body Forming Machine, with Side Seam Soldering Device. This Machine runs free of all jams or mashes, with a capacity of 50,000 perfected bodies a day.

Slaysman & Co., { Works, 125 E. Falls Ave. / Office, 200 W. Falls Ave. } BALTIMORE, MD.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE.

Wheeling Can Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PACKERS' CANS.

Wilmington, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1905.

Wheeling Can Co.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

Gentlemen:

The C. W. Swain Canning Co., of Sabine, Ohio, used over one half million of your Cans during the season of 1904. They seemed as near perfect as it is possible to make them and we are perfectly satisfied therewith. As long as your cans continue as good as they were this season you can depend on our order, prices being satisfactory.

Yours truly,
C. W. SWAIN, Prest.

Write for our Prices before You Buy.

OLIVER J. JOHNSON,
Manager.
Formerly With Sprague Canning Machinery Co., and Union Can Co.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Extra Coated Cans.

Lest there be some misunderstanding of the above matter, we desire to remind the trade that we have for several years furnished cans made from specially coated plates, carrying any weight of coating desired by our customers.

Our Standard Cans are invariably made from the best standard Coke Plates that can be bought in the market, and we believe them to be proper and satisfactory packages for most varieties of fruits and vegetables.

Whenever the peculiar properties of the goods to be packed, or the preference of our customers require a specially coated plate, we are always ready to supply it at the actual additional cost to us of the material.

We shall be pleased to quote special prices on any specifications that may be submitted to us.

American Can Company,

Principal Sales Offices:

New York.
Bowling Green Building

Chicago, Ill.
Merchants Loan and Trust Bldg.

Baltimore, Md.
Boston and Hudson Streets

San Francisco, Cal.
Kohl Building